

1425 b3
AN
ACCOUNT
OF A
VOYAGE
TO THE
SPICE-ISLANDS,
AND
NEW GUINEA.

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Beaux Arts and Belles Lettres at Lyons,

with NOTES.

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M. SONNERAT's
V O Y A G E,
TO THE
SPICE ISLANDS.

SAILED *June* 29, 1771, with
two King's ships, from Port
Louis, in the Isle de France.

July 3. Saw an island, unno-
ticed in any of the charts, and
named it COETIVY, from the Com-
mander of the largest vessel, it lies
in Lat. S. 7 deg. 7 min. Long. E. 50
deg. 59 min. *A plan of it, PLATE 2.*

B

On

July 4. Observed the Sechelles Isles: among the Isles of this Archipelago, there is one to which M. de la Bourdonnais gave the name of the Isle of Palms, when he discovered it in 1743, or 4.

This isle, which was examined more accurately in 1767, was called the Isle of Praslin; a name, which all-powerful custom, has since changed into the Isles of Palms. It is upon this isle only that is found the Palm tree, which produces the so rare fruit, hitherto known by the names of Sea Coco, Solomon's Coco, or Maldivian Coco. This fruit being uncommon, it's form particular, like a scrotum, and its origin unknown, all contributed to assign to it extraordinary properties: and

to give rise to fables concerning it's existence, as is usual every where with respect to what is unknown and singular.

The tree, which produces the Sea Coco, rising in many parts of the isle upon the border of the sea, the greatest part of the fruit falls into the water; where floating it is carried by the wind and currents to the Maldivian Isles, the only part of the world where this fruit had been found before the discovery of the Isle of Praslin, from whence the Europeans called this Coco the Maldivian Coco, and the Maldivians Travacarné, that is, Treasure. It was afterwards called Solomon's Coco, to give it a name corresponding to the marvellous, which

was annexed to its origin. The tree being unknown that produced it, it was believed to be the produce of a plant, that grew at the bottom of the sea, which came off when it was ripe, and by it's lightness floated on the waves. There was nothing wanting to complete the fable, but to ascribe very great and extraordinary virtues to this fruit: and this was done accordingly. It was given out, and believed, and is still believed not only in the Indies, but through all Asia, that the Almond of the Sea Coco has all the properties which we attribute to Theriaca Mithridate, and which, perhaps, we exagorate; (viz.) that it's outward covering is a certain antidote to all kinds of poison. The Grandees of Indostan still purchase this.

this fruit at a very high price : they make cups of the shells, which they adorn with gold and diamonds ; and never drink out of any other, being persuaded that poison, which they are much afraid of, because they often employ it themselves against others, let it be ever so active, cannot hurt them, if their liquor is but purified in these salutary goblets. The King of the Maldivian Isles avails himself of this general error : his predecessors assumed, and he reserves to himself the exclusive right to a fruit, which being carried upon the waves, and driven a-shore by the wind, ought to belong to whoever picks it up : but this Sea Còco, when it shall be found not to be so rare and extraordinary a production, will doubtless

less soon lose its value and virtues; and the Maldivian Monarch the tribute, which has been paid him by ignorance and error.

The Isle of Praslin, or Palms, is at most but six or seven leagues in circuit; makes part of the Archipelago, known formerly by the name of the Three Brothers, afterwards by that of Mahé, and now by that of the Sechelles. In this isle of so small an extent, and in this isle alone, has this Coco, so valued in India, been hitherto discovered: But how comes it, that it is not to be met with in the isles adjacent? How comes it, that the tree, which produces it, does not grow upon them? Why was it confined to the Isle of Praslin, when
that

that Archipelago was separated from the continent; and this part of the globe changed into a collection of isles by an irruption of the sea? but I leave this subject, the discussion of which would be long and difficult to natural Historians, and shall give some account of the tree which produces this singular fruit.

This tree, upon an exact observation has been found to be a species of the Latanier or Lontard of the Indias; it rises forty-two feet in height: it's head is crowned with ten or twelve leaves in the form of a fan, twenty-two feet high, by fifteen wide, supported by stalks six or seven feet long. These leaves are of an oblong round form, and each lobe is bifid at top; their substance

stance is firm and tough, which makes them better coverings for houses, in the Indian manner, than those of the common Coco trees.

From the base of the leaves rises a loose spike six feet long, and very much branched; the base of which is fleshy and thick: the branches are terminated by collections of female flowers, which appear to have all one calyx, composed of several pieces of five, six, and sometimes seven divisions: the pistil becomes a round fruit, a foot and a half in diameter, the outer coat of which is very thick and fibrous, like that of the common Coco: this fruit contains three nuts, one of which is generally abortive. These nuts are nearly round, flat on one side, and divided lengthways in the middle
half

half way, into two parts, which gives them a very singular appearance. Their inside is at first filled with a white liquor of a bitter and unpleasant taste: as the fruit grows ripe, this liquor changes, as in the common Cocos, into a solid, white, and oily substance, which adheres to the inside of the shell. Clusius gives a slight description of this Coco, under the title of *Nux. Medica.*

It were to be wished, that we could discover by repeated trials, whether the opinion of the Indians concerning the virtues of this nut be well founded.*

* The nut of Tavarane, or Maldivian nut is no counter-poison, tho' once of great price in this view. *Pau Recherches sur les Americains.* vol. ii. p. 254.

C

off,

Every one of these fruit has the calyx, which I mentioned above, at it's base, and which does not fall off, even after the fruit is quite ripe.

The trunk of the tree is like that of the Coco tree, but in general larger, harder, and blacker.

Some plants and nuts of this tree have been transported into the Isle of France, and succeeded very well. The tree which I have just described appears to have been a female. I have met with no others, any more than those who, like me, have visited these Isles, where I was in July, which was certainly the season of the fruit being perfectly ripe. But I have since received from M. Cosde, who harboured in this
 Archi-

Archipelago in October, a part of a male catkin of this tree; which seems to fix the time of it's flowering to September, which answers to the European spring; and the time of maturity to June and July, which answers to our winter. This part of the catkin was cylindrical, two feet and a half long, and four inches in diameter, covered with an infinite number of male flowers, composed of a calyx of six divisions, and a stamen opposite to each. As the male catkins have not yet been found on the same stems that produce fruit, it is probable that this tree produces them on different individuals; so that this Palm may be reckoned, as I said before, a species of Lontard of the Indias; which it also much resembles in all it's other parts.

Some days after losing sight of this isle, red crabs and † serpents passed a long side of the ship; a sure token of nearing the coast of Malabar: but did not see Ceylon till three days after: we steered for Nicobar island, and saw Pulo Para July 30, a dry bare rock; Pulo-Pisang a fruitful island; but water scarce, at least, sometimes. *Commercona*, or square bonnet, PL. 8, 9, 10. *Pagapate*, PL. 11.

August 22. Saw Pulo-Timon, whose natives are said to be dangerous. *August* 26, we passed in

† These serpents are mentioned by Arrian in *Periplus Maris Erythræi*, p. 21. 1. and 23, at bottom, Hudson's *Geogr. Min.* Dalrymple's 4to. *Voyage to South Sea*, p. 14, 201, and Bougainville's account of *Hammer Island*.

sight

fight of Pulocondor, and the day following of Pulosapatte.

September 4, We arrived at *Luçon*, one of the largest of the Philippine isles : *Cavité*, the port, is three leagues from *Manilla*; its church was destroyed by the English and Moors, who joined them, in 1762. *Cakkerlat*, and *Blue Fly*, described and figured. Pl. 12. *Manilla* is large, well built, and has about twelve thousand Christians; the country about it is rich, but neglected. All depend on the *Acapulco* ship, which sails with a cargo to the value of four millions of piastras: its return worth to *Manilla* three millions of piastras; which are soon parted with for goods, to one or more English vessels, under Armenian colors.

colors. *Rocou*, Atchioté of Manila; PL. 13. the inhabitants color their victuals red with it. In the inland parts are free natives: Some settlements of good ones; among whom the greatest crime, in their opinion, is adultery; and the only one which they punish with death. Others unfettled, abandoned, and adicted to robbing.

At Calamba saw a play, which lasted three days: the decorations, declamation, and action, exceeded what one could expect from this rude people; concluded with cock-fighting*, at which the bets run high: during this diversion, a purse was stolen: the culprit was carried

* See Mr. Pegg on this subject in *Archæologia*. Tom. iii, p. 133.

before

before a Magistrate, who committed him to prison, but, from the tumults and threats of the people, was forced to release him, upon condition of restoring the theft. Was surprized to find, that the introduction of the Arts had not softened the manners of the people. The women, however, were not present, who played at Cocos by themselves.

Two leagues off is a stream hot to 69 of Reaumur at a league from it's source ; yet three shrubs were vigorous, with their roots in the water, and their tops in the vapor, which made swallows fall down motionless, at an height of seven or eight feet ; one of the shrubs was an *Agnus Castus*, and the other two were *Aspalatus*. We used no
other

other water after cooling it, though it tasted earthy and irony. In some baths were fish with brown scales, and four inches in length; in the water of which we could not bear our hands, it being 48 or 50 deg. hot.*

Other more inland nations, are so far from being reduced by the Spaniards, that they often attack them at the gates of Manilla; and have a perfect knowledge of the use of cannon. A good nation. *Sapotte*

* Ælian in his Various History, p. 791, mentions Fishes in boiling lakes of Libya, which die if put into cold water. Bulbequius says in his Epistles, p. 19, that he saw near Buda, some fish swimming in a fountain, the surface of which was boiling hot; there are such too in Italy at this time.

Negro,

Negro; PL. 14, 15, 16. *Jambouk* Medica is *Tacamahacca* of the Isle of France, and *Foura* of the *Madecalles* in *Madagascar*, where it is common, and employed by them in most of their remedies. The bruised seed, and an oil from the fruit of these two trees constitute the greater part of the pharmacy of the people we are speaking of. *Pāndakaki*, PL. 19, is of two sorts; one I call *Bergkias*. PL. 17, 18; this is the largest of the two; but is in still greater perfection at the Cape, where it is called *Wild Caquepire*; from some resemblance to *Gardenia Florida*, there named *Caquepire*: but which it excels in fine smell, &c. The Birds of *Luçon* are, *The white Pigeon with a red spot on the breast*, PL. 20. *Grey*

D

Pigeon,

Pigeon, PL. 21. *Ash colored Pi-*
geon, PL. 22. *Quail, with three*
toes, PL. 23. *Quail, much small-*
er, with four toes, PL. 24. *Mag-*
pye, PL. 25. *Four Catchflies*, PL.
 26, 27. *Little Goiavier*, PL. 28.
Wagtail, PL. 29. *Three Creepers*,
 PL. 30. *Three King-fishers*, PL.
 31, 32, 33. *Bearded Grosbeak*,
 PL. 34. *Three Wood-peckers*, PL.
 35, 36, 37. These and Creepers
 are numerous in hot countries, from
 the great plenty of food. *Seven*
Perrokeets, PL. 38, 39, 40, 41. *Three*
Parrots, 42, 43. 44. *The Surgeon*,
 from a spur or lancet to wings,
 with exceeding long toes, and six
 small loose feathers about the rump,
 which are only plumed at their
 ends, PL. 45. *Plover*, PL. 46.
Brown Curlew, PL. 47. *Spotted Cur-*
lew,

lew, PL. 48. *Wild Peacock*, PL. 49.
 It is a Plover with a long horizontal
 crest. *The Secretary*, with a crest
 down back of the neck, PL. 50.
White Spoonbill, PL. 51. *Crested*
Spoonbill, PL. 52. *Brown Pelican*,
 PL. 53. *Rose-colored Pelican*, PL. 54.
Small Teal, PL. 55.

In the Philippines, Moluccas,
 and New Guinea, the cottages are
 all raised on pillars eight or ten
 feet high, on account of the moi-
 sture; mounted to by a ladder,
 which is afterwards drawn up, for
 fear of wild beast and plunderers.*

D 2

The

* This was also practised by the Savages of
 Virginia and Brazil: hence too the use of
 hammacs, with a fire burning under or near
 them. This may seem somewhat odd, as

no

The whole isle is subject to frequent earthquakes: Manilla itself was much better peopled, and trade flourished greatly more before Governor Auda expelled the Chinese, many of whom were settled there, and others traded thither. *A Fishing Machine, of the natives.* PL. 56 Many fine fruits. *Rima*, or bread fruit, PL. 57, 58, 59, 60. outward appearance much like a round pine apple:* it is cut into slices, dried, and eaten as bread, of which it has a little

no such necessity is perhaps perceived now, more than in other countries. The fire with its smoke might be of service in driving away Flies.

* See Le Gentil's and Carreri's and also L. Anson's Voyage page 305, 310 4to. Pl. view of Tinian, and Mr. Ellis on this subject. from the different accounts it seems probable that here are more than one sort. One is said to taste like Chestnuts.

the

the taste : keeps well for two years. *Cacao*, PL. 61, 62. the seeds make Chocolate. *The sweet little Citron*, PL. 63. much like *Limonia Trifoliata* of Linnæus, and Orangine of China.

Dec. 29. Left Manilla; coasted the isles of Mindoro and Panay. Jan. 7, 1772, anchored at Antigua in ten fathoms, at a good distance from land : lies in 10 deg. 42 min. N. lat. M. Salaberia has placed it very exactly in his chart of 1768. Ships cannot ride at anchor in November, December, and January, without running great hazards; owing to S. W. and W. winds. The industrious natives work up the fibres of a plant into handkerchiefs and cloths. Country rich,
but

but uncultivated: Horses, buffaloes, oxen, stags, and boars, all run wild in abundance. So birds. Pigeons in general great breeders, and hardy; hence found wild in all climates, even in Siberia and Canada; but are more numerous and diversified in warm countries; bear transportation better than any other birds, except the Gallinaeous. *The Cock Green Pigeon*, PL. 64. *The Hen Green Pigeon*, PL. 65. *The green Pigeon, with a grey head*, PL. 66. *The violet colored Pigeon, with a red head*, PL. 67. *The red Troupiale*, PL. 68, † *The yellow Troupiale*, PL. 69, both size of a Thrush; the last is also in the New World about Rio de laPlata, and called Ven-

tre

† Trappiale of M. Buffon.

re coloré. *Magpye*, PL. 70. *Magpye of Panay*, PL. 71. *White Magpye*,* with black wings and tails, double the size of ours, PL. 72. *The little Thrush*, size of a Becafigo, PL. 73. *The Coliou*, size of Grosbeak, crested and long tailed, called a Sparrow at Manilla, to which it has no resemblance: beak slender and bending, PL. 74. *The*

* Here are three Magpies besides that in PL. 25.—Mr. Edwards observes, that Magpies are of a very hardy constitution, accommodating themselves to the most different climates, he having received them from all parts. Yet I remember to have read in an account of Siberia; that in the northern parts, where the cold is most excessive, if after a continuance of North wind, it turns to the South, the cold is thereby so greatly increased for two or three days, that even the Magpies are arrested in their flights, and fall down dead in quantity.

Widow,

Widow, PL. 75, is all black, except a large patch of bright red on breast; four exceeding long feathers hang down from tail; differs from the *Widow of Guinea*, in not having two large, but shorter feathers above the four long ones. Saw only one sort of *Swallow*, PL. 76. *A Pye*, or *Wood-pecker*, PL. 77. *The spotted Cuckow*, PL. 78. *Cuckow, with cross-striped belly*, PL. 79. *Green Cuckow*, PL. 80. *The small Cuckow*, PL. 81, size of *Thrush*. *The Cock Calao*, with a large jagged bill, and a large and long excrescence at top, PL. 82. *The Hen Calao*, PL. 83, only in the Old World, but like *Toucans* of New. *A Swallow*, PL. 84. *A Coot*, PL. 85. *A View of Caldera*, PL. 86.

Jan.

Jan. 14, quitted Antigua, coasted the Isle of Negros; only repaired to occasionally by Moors, who live by plunder. *Jan.* 15, on Coast of Mindanao; anchored in Caldera Bay. The fort garrisoned by Spanish exiles. *A View of Sambouange*, the principal town, PL. 87, 88. The natives cultivate their land under the protection of cannon; some pieces of which they draw into the fields, where they go to plough.

Horses, buffalos, stags and swine in great plenty, all wild. *A Chinese vessel*, called a *Somme*, flat before, PL. 89. Most curious shells: Heart of Venus, Staircase, * Hammer

• See Bougainville's and Cooke's Voyage.

oister

E

oister, so scarce and dear in Europe, &c. in abundance here : the Indians call the last Criss, from a fancied resemblance to Japonese poignard. Curious fruits. *La Houette*, Pl. 90, 91. *La Menichea rosata*, Pl. 92, 93. *La Manisanas*, Pl. 94.

Jan. 23, The vessels parted company : M. Provost sailed for Yolo, with a letter and presents for the King from the King of France. M. Coetivy agreed to stay at Sambouange till Feb. 15, and afterwards the rendezvous was to be at ———.*

* Not allowed to be named ; see table of chapters. In a Voyage from Balambangam to New Guéna, and the Moluccas, including an account of Magindano, Sooloo, and other islands, with thirty-three copper-plates, 1779, 4to. price £. 11s. 6d. performed by Thomas Forrell

Yolo is 60 leagues from Sambouange; small, but strong; and the inhabitants happy, owing to the goodness of their Prince, who is compared to Czar Peter: He went to Batavia, and mixed with carpenters and sailors; brought home tools and ploughs; and taught his
 E 2 subjects

Forrest in a galley of only ten tons, and with a crew almost all Malays: the Captain assures us, that M. Sonnerat went no further East than Gibby Island, near Patany Hook on Gilolo: which he learnt from a person who had deserted him, and whom Mr. Forrest saw at Sooloo, in 1773. Gilolo is a large island under the Line. Gibby Island must lie to the East of the middle of it, between it and New Guinea, or rather North of the eastern extremity of New Guinea. For the present Voyage, see the common Maps of these parts; those in Mr. Forrest's Voyage; in Lord Anson's, Bougainville's and Cook's.

subjects the use of them. Then
 went to Mecca, to study the Maho-
 metan religion and Arabic lan-
 guage: brought home letters, fi-
 gures, and money, which last is in
 use in no other Philippine isle.
 But notwithstanding all the advant-
 ages which he has procured for his
 subjects, and the reformation he has
 introduced into their law and go-
 vernment; he has not yet been
 able to efface the traces of ancient
 barbarism; and has still much to
 accomplish. Slavery is permitted
 in his states; and the unhappy
 wretches who fly from the yoke,
 to which they have once submitted,
 are most severely punished. The
 master who catches a fugitive slave,
 cuts his head off, if he is a man:
 if a woman, she is fastened to a post
 stuck.

stuck in the ground, with her face full exposed to the sun, and thus dies under this long and horrid punishment. †

He cut a canal at Mindanao in return for being chosen their King. Tried to gain possession of the Diamond

† Is it not extraordinary, that not only in barbarous states, but in such too who call themselves civilized, the weaker sex should be punished with a much greater degree of severity for precisely the same offence? Ought not man to be ashamed of being such a partial lawgiver? As for the abolishing slavery, that was either more than the Czar himself would or could do; and therefore we cannot wonder at a petty Prince of an Asiatic isle stopping short of perfection. It is, however, not at all likely, that he will soon be succeeded by a Female Sovereign, who will complete what an Hero could not, as is the case in the Rising State of Russia.

mond mine at Borneo ; but was repulsed by the Dutch, who, as protectors of the King of Borneo, have possessed themselves of his authority, and the mine too. Finding he could do nothing for want of fire-arms, he went himself, to procure them, to Manilla, with his wife and infants, the captain of his guard and six soldiers, and a considerable quantity of goods : Is immediately arrested, as intending to surprize Manilla ; brought to trial, condemned, and his effects seized and plundered. The Jesuits particularly his enemies: only M. Poivre, a Frenchman, did what he could to serve him ; of which services he always preserved the most grateful remembrance. After suffering thus for two years, the Spanish ministry

in,

in Europe sent orders for his release, accordingly the Prince came out of prison; but Avarice found pretexts for detaining him at Manilla. In the mean time his subjects, whose grief for his absence increased with it's length, took up arms of their own accord; advanced near to Manilla, and plundered all they met in their way: The Governor of Manilla frightened in his castle, had the assurance to complain to the King, whom he was using ill to extremity; and whom his subjects were only avenging. The Prince, generous and high-minded even in adversity, answered by a simile, in the Eastern manner; threatening his insulter; ' That Manilla ' was a Crab; whose body his subjects were ready to break into
 & pieces

• pieces; having already torn away
 ‘ the claws.’ At last the Govern-
 or gives up; and, as the condition
 of the peace, proposes to the
 Prince to carry home with him, and
 establish some Jesuits. But the
 King, who knew no more of them,
 than from what he had seen of them
 among his neighbours, already
 look’d on them with the same eyes,
 as they were then seen with in
 Europe; and refused the proposal;
 which he justified by another Simi-
 le. You think that my country is
 a vigorous tree, always loaden with
 flowers and fruit: and do you
 advise me to plant in it *Batætæ*
 (a parasite plant) which will soon
 kill it, by exhausting its juices.
 The Jesuits piqued at the refusal
 and comparison, got leave to arm
 six gallies and two champans, as
 they

they gave out, to convoy the Prince home, but in reality to revenge and conquer*.

They landed without opposition; but as they marched to attack a fort, were fallen upon, and glad to run back to their ships. In the mean while, the King who was kept prisoner at Sambouangue, made his escape 'on board an English vessel; which carried him to his Capital; where his arrival gave a general joy. The desire of punishing an injustice, he had never deserv'd, did not make him mistake his

* The Author in his zeal against the Jesuits, seems to forget that six or eight Vessels would hardly be sufficient to conquer a People, who dared to attack their enemies near their Capital.

E

his forces: he did not therefore take up arms against the Spaniards: but being desirous at the same time to reward his benefactors, and punish those who had outraged him, he yielded to the English a little isle, West of Yolo †; and declared his ports an asylum to the piratical Moors, who interrupt the Spanish commerce, and carry into slavery the inhabitants of their Colonies*.

Feb. 6, our Consort return'd to us at Sambouangue from Yolo. The Prince received the presents with

† What use have we made of this isle, in the midst of the Spice-islands?

* I remember to have seen this story a few years ago in a Magazine, where the behaviour of the Spaniards appeared to the all as bad as here represented.

with proper gratitude, and uniting delicacy and dignity in his proceedings, desired to have a French flag.

Feb. 9, left Sambouange: let the ship drive without sails, between Libaco and Sacol.

Feb. 15. discovered the Volcano of Mindanao; and soon after the isle of Siao, which is seen far off on account of a very high mountain, whose top is a Volcano: it cast out then only smoke. Its people, are supposed to be refugees from the Moluccas, who came hither for the sake of enjoying liberty, and live very happily, being not subject to the European yoke*.

F 2

We

* M. Sonnerat did not think so favourably of the free inland natives of Lucon; perhaps

We approached the land, and saw plainly boiling torrents of water roll down, from openings on its sides, in cascades with great noise, and precipitate themselves into the Sea under a thick smoke.—The wind being very favourable, we soon discover'd the isle of Mia-o, and keeping wide of Gilolo, enter'd a streight to the N. of isle Aby: which we named *Detroit Francois*.

Feb. 20, reach'd isle——, anchor'd on a good bottom: fir'd three cannon. The Chief appear'd in a Canoe, came near us, but would not be prevailed on to come aboard: and returned on shore

perhaps owing to causes arising from the vicinity of the Spaniards.

shore. M. Provost followed him close in the boat : was known*, and favorably received ; was advised to return on board, and anchor in a safer place. We ran some tacks for three days, and on the fourth day anchor'd at Pulo——. Immediately the Chiefs of the isle came on board eagerly, and made an offer of their best services, the coast was well wooded, and we supplied ourselves with some timber, that was wanted : as we did not intend to stay in this Archipelago, but to make some discoveries towards the lands of the Papous, we weighed anchor *March* 2, and after tacking several days, we endeavoured to make Pulo——, to
gain

* He had been therebefore; perhaps with M. Bouganville.

gain some refreshments ; were overtaken with a very dangerous storm ; afterwards anchor'd the next day at Pulo—— : the Governor, and chief of their law came aboard very graciously, and promised us all the refreshments, we might want : during this interview, the natives were bartering with our sailors several sorts of beautiful red Parrots, and hats and boxes made of *Latanier* ; or *Lontain Leaves*, for Nails, † and ordinary knives. Being thus well received, and our ship having occasion for some repairs ; we landed part of our Crew, and form'd an establishment on the shore, near the mouth of a River ; such as might
serve

† These were the most desirable commodities at Otaheité.

serve people, who intended making only a slight stay.

The Papous are the inhabitants of the isles near new Guinea, and of New Guinea itself; they are little known, and their country seldom visited by Europeans: their looks have somewhat hideous and frightful in them: the men are stout, of a shining black, but their skin rough and rude, and in most of them disfigured by marks, like those occasioned by the Leprosy §: their eyes are very large, their

§ Such may be the spotted men of Siberia, which Voltaire is fond of mentioning: but these effects of cutaneous disorders, if they could be properly examined, would probably range themselves within the common course of things; as much as his other wonders

their noses flat, their mouths excessively wide, their lips, especially the upper one vastly thick, short woolly hair, either a shining black, or fire red: this is so striking a variety,

wonders of the [no] flap of the Hottentots; or the black nipples of the Samoieds: which perhaps would clear up upon the application of soap and warm water: for great is the power of dirt and nastiness in disfiguring the fairest form that nature ever produced; and it must be acknowledged that she always produces them fair, handsome and perfect at first; whatever becomes of them afterwards from sluttishness, laziness, affectation or fashion; so that one may be surprized, that Le Brun, the traveller and painter, should think it worth while to tell us, that the new born babe of a Samoied was fair and good looking; as I dare say those of Gypsies are: and much more, that the great Buffon should say, a young Otter was ugly.

variety, that one should almost suspect that the color was artificial, by powdering with lime; they are brave, love war, but are cruel, suspicious and deceitful.* It is however on their country that nature has placed the rarest, most precious, most singular, and most beautiful of its productions; if we only judge from the small quantity they brought us of their own accord.

They presented us with several species of birds, equally as elegant for shape, as brilliant for the lustre of their colors; and several sorts of those precious Trees, which furnish Spices. The Bodies of the dead birds of Paradise serve for ornament to their Chiefs; who wear them fasten'd to their bonnets by way of Aigrette.

* v. Voyage to Otaheité,

grette : but in preparing the skins, they cut off the legs. The Dutch, who trade on these coasts, buy them in this condition, and carry them to Persia, Suratte and the Indies ; where they sell them excessively dear to the rich inhabitants, who wear them as Aigrettes in their Turbans, or Helmets ; and adorn their Horses with them : hence these birds are supposed to have no feet, that they sleep suspended by the two long hair-like feathers which adorn their tail ; and lastly, that they hatch their eggs by carrying them under their wings. The Dutch have given a credit to these idle tales, which, by throwing an air of the marvellous over the object of commerce, was likely to set it off and enhance its value.

Six species of Birds of Paradise ;

two

two long well known, one lately,
and three others not known before :

The first species has given its name to the Genus, and is well known. 2. *King of the birds of Paradise*. size of Trush, PL. 95. 3. bird of Paradise *with a violet-color'd throat* holds a small dead bird in his claws, as a Hawk doth ; PL. 96 bigger wings, long and hanging down in a very curious manner. 4. *Bird of Paradise, with a gilt throat*, three feathers length of bird, but feather'd only at tips, extend from each ear, size of a Dove, has a crest, the wings are curious and stand up ; PL. 97. 5. *Bird of Paradise*, with curious feathers standing up, on each side of Neck ; PL. 98. 6. *Bird of Paradise*, Green, and all its feathers ly-

ing smooth as in other birds PL. 99.
 ✓ The *brown Promerops*, PL. 100.
 The *great Promerops*, PL. 101. The
copper-color'd Dove that eats Nut-
megs, PL. 102. The *white Dove,*
that eats Nutmegs, PL. 103.

The *Goura, or crown'd Pidgeon*,
 PL. 104. * The *Quail*, PL. 105. two
 large *Bing Fishers*, PL. 106, 107.
 5. *Parrots*, PL. 108, 109, 110, 111,
 112. 3 *Boobies*, PL. 113, 114, 115 †

* This has been brought alive to England.

† The Author observes as a singular difficulty, that on the Continent the same Species of Parrots are found at great distances: but in these Isles, which are at no great distance from one another, there is always, one or more species of parrots, which are so peculiar to it, as not to be found on any of the others. one should think that these Isles had not been sufficiently examined, to enable us, to be sure of the fact itself.

During

During our stay, we were visited by several Chiefs of the neighboring isles ; particularly the Sultan of Tidor and the King of Patanie, and his Son, who return'd well satisfied with their reception. The last informed M. Provost, that some of the Moluccese had a design upon his person; accordingly he strengthened his guard; and they, perceiving their plot was discover'd, sail'd away in the night.

Mar. 20, We received an Embassador from the Emperor of Salvati: his commission was to inform us of an armament preparing against us ; and to offer us the assistance of 3000 of his masters subjects. The Embassador was a considerable person, magnificently dress'd, with numerous attendants, was a
man

man of merit, spoke several languages, and what was remarkable in an Embassador of a Sovereign of the Moluccas play'd agreeably on the Violin : was skill'd in Geography, named us all the Isles, which compose the Archipelago of the Moluccas ; pointed out their position, and designed several, which do not appear in our charts.

He also assur'd us, that there was to the north of new Guinea, a very extensive Country, absolutely unknown to the Europeans, who had never visited it. Our commander express'd his thanks, and made him a present, and another for his Master.

This generous Envoy omitted nothing to engage us to visit his country, display'd its advantages,

the

the security of its Anchorage and its Riches, where we should find a trade of Gold & Pearls, & plenty of Turtles for the ships provision.

He entertain'd us with an account of the honesty, sincerity, and good morals of the natives, as very different from those of the neighbouring people.

The Molucceses in general are deeply tanned; their complexion is the result of a mixture of black and yellow: † they are not robust, yet cruel and fierce; which may be owing to the wandering and solitary life they lead in the woods. Their country seems fertile, but they do not cultivate it; living

† Like those of Bengal and the Continent in general, as we are inform'd from the Pictures of the Nabobs

only

only on Sago; which they gather in two of their isles; where the trees grow wild in abundance, and are 30 feet high, and 6 in circumference. The woody bark is about one inch thick, and covers a multitude of long fibres; which intermixing with one another, form a cover to a mass of gummy meal: when the tree is ripe, and ready to give its farinaceous substance, the extremities of its palmes * are cover'd with a white dust, which transpires thro the pores of the leaves then the Malay cuts it down by the root, divides it into several logs, and splits them into quarters: takes out

* I know not how Palmes can be translated, it probably means, one whole digitated leaf, which is formed of several foliola connected at their base.

the mass of meal, that is on the inside, which adheres to the enveloping fibres; dilutes it in common water; then strains it thro' fine linen, in order to separate it from the fibres: when this part has lost some of it's moisture, by evaporation, it is thrown into earthen moulds of different shapes; and left to harden and dry: is an wholesome food, and will keep good many years. For common use, they only dilute it with water; but sometimes they boil it. They have also the art to separate the flower of this meal into small grains; * thus prepar'd it is thought proper for old and sick persons: it is an excellent remedy for those afflicted with weak Lungs, when it is boiled in fair water or

* In this state it comes to us.

H

broth

broth, it forms a white jelly very agreeable to the taste; § the Dutch call it the Bread-tree: it has been found within these last two years on Madagascar, where it is called Raphia.

The Religion of the Moluccese is a mixture of the Laws of Mahomet and Brahma. They eat nothing that has life: raise no animals, except for their amusement only; and have but very few of the domestic kinds: they presented us with a fowl, as a rare object, which they valued highly. None but Women and Priests wear cloaths: the Men only cover their heads with an hat made of latanier leaves, and painted of several colors: the rest of
their

§ We eat it, boiled in milk or wine.

their bodies are naked, except a narrow cloth round their waste, out of modesty ; and bracelets for ornament. The women are covered with a long robe, like a straight sack, which is fasten'd together before : wear hats 7 or 8 feet in circumference, flat above, and ornamented with shells and mother of pearl : below is a rim or hoop, 3 inches deep, to make them keep on the head : never go abroad, but keep shut up in their huts. It would be difficult to find a Set of men more jealous : a stranger would endanger his life, was he only to look on a woman imprudently, when her husband is by. The priests wear such long robes, as the women ; but are distinguish'd from them by their hats, which ter-

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minate in a point. Both sexes wear bracelets made of a sort of porcelane shell, which they get into shape by rubbing on a stone. † Their arms are a bow, arrows, a quiver and buckler: the bow is of a very elastic wood, light and tough; and ornamented with rings made of rattan; the string too is of the same materials. The arrows are of an elastic and light reed, pointed with a very hard wood, and bearded: the quiver is the bark of a tree; the buckler of a very hard black wood, long and narrowest in the middle; and are covered with designs in relievo made with shells of a most beautiful white. These people, to whom navigation is so necessary an art, placed in an archipelago, have boats of a structure

† Like Wampum of N. America.

ture singular and ingenious : they are Seventy or Eighty feet long ; the two ends raised extremely high, being Twenty feet above the water.

* they are steered with a long oar only, which is placed without, on a scaffold : the body of the boat is composed of planks, not joined into one another, nor nail'd, but only put together, and fastened with ropes made of rattan. To each side of the boat at some distance is fix'd an horizontal wing † which serves to keep it upright and steady in a rough sea : ten men seated across these wings, with their paddles make the boat move with a swiftness that would hardly be believed by those who have not
seen

* See such in Capt. Cooke.

† Outlier of Proa in Anson's Voyage,
here the vessel has only one.

seen it : the address of the rowers consists in striking the water all at once exactly ; it is to be sure for this reason, that they animate themselves with songs, or the sound of a sort of Tabor : the measure regulates the exactness of their motions : but their chants and tunes seem to have a *melancholy* air ; * they probably think otherwise. The sails are composed of several mats, and lie athwart the mast.

March, 19. A Squadron appeared driving with the current, and formed in two lines, to the sound of *lively* music : it was commanded by the King of * * * He anchor'd at evening a league from the land
to

* M. Pennant makes the same observation on the Laborers in Scotland, and their chants.

to put himself in order ; and the next morning at break of day, advanced in good order towards the part of the isle, where we had hoisted the French flag. M. Provost received him under a discharge of cannon, which we had brought on shore ; which was return'd gun for gun : he had under his command 47 proas, most of which were 60 feet long, and carried 3 rows of oars on each side : † the squadron took a circuit round our ships to the sound of a sharp and *melancholy* music. The Kings boat was

† As the question how the ancients placed their oars is important, and unsettled, many of his readers would probably have been better pleased with a figure of one of these vessels, than the two unmeaning views of a Spanish settlement.

hung

hung round the sides, and carried a large Dutch flag. The King was in a scarlet robe, and a vest of satin worked with gold; but his thighs and legs were naked, : he was placed on a bridge, that projected from the boat : 8 guards, sabre in hand, furrounded him. As he drew near he made several discharges of Petarreros : we returned his salute by repeated vollies of musquetry ; the troops, we had on shore, put themselves under arms. The Prince landed, and having made his compliments to our commander and M. Provost, presented them with some of the best fruits of his country : he staid some days to exchange the goods he had brought, and went away after having settled matters with us.

The

The rest of the time that we continued at Pulo * * * was spent in shipping the provisions which the Indians procured for us. I found myself sufficiently employ'd in putting in order and packing up in a secure manner, the numerous pieces relating to natural history, which I had collected during the course of the voyage. It appear'd to be the more valuable, because it was formed in countries little known, and which our nation rarely visits. Happily my pains were successful, my collection kept perfectly well; and I had the satisfaction, when I got to Paris, to find that others put as high a value on it, as I did myself: I concluded that I could not dispose of it better,

I than

than by placing it in the Royal Cabinet of Natural History ; as it appeared to me that this was to bestow it on the nation ; at the same time that it was the surest means of preserving the whole for the longest time possible : in short that it was depositing it in a place where it would be dispos'd in the most useful and ornamental manner. * In this immense collection then of which mine at present forms a part, may be seen the different articles that I collected in all kinds, as far as I was able. Among the several sorts of spices are 3. *Nutmegs*. 116, 117, 118. The male nutmeg is most

* The French are truly happy, in having such a noble Repository of so easy access.

esteem'd

esteem'd by us : * the fruit of the male species is fleshy, and

* The female by the Indians who call it Kilaki, or La Kilaki. Besides these sorts, there is found one at Salvati, which is particularly carried by the Macassars to the peninsula of Malay ; and from thence communicated to China, the coast of Coromandel, Bengal, &c. The tree grows to the height of 30 feet : the leaves are placed alternate, are green and smooth on the upper surface, whitish on the undermost, oval shaped and pointed at the extremity and are supported by a footstalk of an inch in length, the Flowers are axillary ; have a single pistil surrounded by numerous stamina. The Petals are 5, of a yellowish color. The parts of fructification do not appear in the plate, only the leaves, which are like those of the Bay, with a single fruit so ripe, that the outer coat is bursting longitudinally, and discovers the Mace, which forms a second or inward covering.

much like an apple, † has only one cell, which contains the Nut. The fruit of the female or second sort, differs in being pear-shaped ; the nut likewise is longer, and the outer covering opens only at bot-

† Or fig. In the Plate where a perpendicular section is given the longest diameter exceeds, and the cross falls short of two inches ; the outer envelop is half an inch thick, the Nutmeg in length an inch and half nearly : so that I should rather compare the whole for shape and structure, to a walnut with an outer coat at least as thick again, and a kernel within of one uniform solidity. To make the outer resemblance exact, the walnut must be supposed to be a small matter pointed at both ends. When the fruit quits the stalk, as it seems to do readily and compleatly, there is a depression or cavity very perceptible in the point of adhernce, not only in the outer coat, but in the mace and nut too.

tom.

tom. This nut, inclosed in a red skin which is the mace, or as it is often, though improperly, called the flower of the nutmeg, fills the hollow, (as completely as a walnut does its fleshy coat) the mace only covers the nut in part in several wavy stripes, or patches, † the traces or marks of which plainly appear on the nutmeg itself, after it is made clean for sale and use ; by being shaken about in a bag, or some other process, so as to hull or husk it, and bring it to the state in which we see it and the mace ; The outer shell in ripening, opens first on one side

† Somewhat like outmost covering of a filberd.

and

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and

and discovers the nut covered with its mace, afterwards the bottom opens, and the fruit falls out. The mace is prized much above the nut itself, as being more aromatic. The fleshy outer covering has a sharp or eager taste, which was disagreeable to me ; but is eat with pleasure by the natives. The two Pigeons beforementioned live on nutmegs : but probably tis only this outer or fleshy substance that affords them any nourishment ; for as to the nut itself, they void it whole, and so little alter'd by passing thro' the digesting organs of the bird, that it is no way impaired in its vegetative powers. Hence it happens, that these birds flying from one place to another, and from
 isle

isle to isle, multiply the nutmeg tree wherever they frequent. † The coat of the third sort (the false sort or that which is not aromatic) is wrink-

† No more is Misselto : As to the part of the story tis no more extraordinary, than the common practice of putting hawthorn berries into moistened bran and raising a fermentation, after which they come up the same year they are sowed, instead of being in the ground till the second ; as they would do without this preparation : but as to the Pigeons swallowing the whole nut, and digesting into food only the outer coat, tho' he tells us that one of the 2 sorts of Pigeons is as big again and the other half as big again as our wood Pigeon, yet I should doubt their being able to swallow any thing of the size of the largest French Walnuts : as we now that tame Pigeons in England, some of which are vastly larger than wood Pigeons, are often choaked with small horse Beans : nor is it probable, that
led

led or shrivelled, † and is never bigger than an hens egg. The nut which it contains is elliptical * and less than the former sorts, and much more taper : it has no aromatic flavor or taste : but is like that of our nuts : and the mace which these Pigeons feed on nutmegs all the year round, nor perhaps alone on them, even in the time of their harvest ; and who can say what nourishment or gratification they may receive from swallowing the nut only, with its mace tho' they often or generally pass it thro' them whole. Turkies with us are sometimes fattened by whole walnuts, which seems as much as they can swallow.

† All the difference in the former particular between the 2 true sorts and this, that I can perceive from the figures, is that in the former the hatchings of the graving tool are horrizontal and in the latter perpendicular, but all seems equally plump and smooth.

* So are all.

(
vellops

velops it, is of a dull red. The leaves of the tree are commonly a foot long. † I believe that this sort of *false* Nutmeg (for it deserves no better name) is that which M. Provost brought from the Philippine isles in 1768 into the Isle of France, by way of curiosity. * The *Clove*

† The former sort, to judge from the proportion of the footstalk, which he says is an inch long, hardly exceeds half this length.

* In the figure it looks exactly like a very large Spanish Olive, with its stalk inserted in a small cavity.

N. B. Either all his specimens are much finer than the nuts we commonly have, or his figures are magnified, which serves to mislead, and is unnecessary in such plain and uniform objects; but certain it is, that his nutmegs are almost half as big again as those we have in common use: nor doth his verbal or figured account of the mace being

K

Plant

Plant, PL. 119, is, a shrub, which grows in a pyramidal form: its

in distinct patches, as before described, agree with what appeared to me on examining a very small quantity of common mace; and which every one may easily verify for himself. The dry nutmeg I examined, did not exceed an inch and eighth in length, his is full an inch and half. The dimensions of a Nutmeg preserved whole in syrup, and perhaps swoln thereby, were, The fleshy or outer coat was in thickness quarter of an inch, circumference by stalk and top five inches and three quarters, circumference round the middle five inches and a quarter, The circumference of Nutmeg and Mace, taken lengthways was three inches and three quarters. In one the appearance was much like that of a fig; being slightly ribbed or furrowed longitudinally. In another the furrows rose the same from the stalk: but those of the two sides seem'd to form each a separate apex, an inch asunder, so as give the appearance of their crossing one another, if
leaves

leaves stand opposite, are pointed

continued, just as if the two sides were twisted awry.

The Mace had the appearance of a small stalk, by which it might adhere to the outer coat : it was intire, or of one piece, at bottom, and on one side rose to the very top of the nut, leaving only one small patch bare : on the other side there was little or none, consequently the nut appeared bare. Probably was preserved green, or not fully ripe, so the mace might be only partially formed, and some parts not come to their full size : the nut was soft and I saw no deep brown or tawny filaments.

The little quantity of dried mace I examined afforded me pieces of near an inch and three quarters broad at bottom, which afterwards divides into many irregularly shaped, and waving stripes ; the bottom part has a plain mark correspondent to the stalk (and so too has the nutmeg itself), and in the inner part of some were long and thin fibres, as broad as a fine packthread, of a deep

at each end, smooth and waved at

brown, of which M. Sonnerat takes no notice. Upon the whole I should suspect that the mace is one intire cup at bottom divided into segments towards the top, and perhaps there meet over the crown of the nutmeg; as the husk of a filberd would if compressed by an outer covering, such as a walnut has. He has also particular which I do no understand: and that is in all the 3 figures of the nutmegs, they are represented with a considerable cavity, or rather groove at the stalk end; whereas in his fig. of the same striped of its mace, and again in its state fit for sale, that end and indeed the whole, is as perfectly oval and smooth, as a Pigeons egg, or even an ivory egg, which certainly is not the appearance of a nutmeg as we receive them. M. P. Sonnerat's natural history is so excellent in giving good descriptions, and fine figures of so many unknown birds, and the most valuable spices, that it was thought worth while to enlarge a little upon what he says concerning the

the edges, * and hold on by a red footstalk about an inch long : This footstalk is the most aromatic part of the whole plant, the clove itself not excepted. The flowers grow in bunches at the extremity of the branches, supported by a calyx divided into four, and consist of four petals of a bleuish color veined with white, rounded at top and concave ; these petals adhere to the

the last most interesting particular ; tho' the description of the birds is referred to the Index ; as being less generally entertaining ; and rather an article of learned curiosity ; but which, expressed in its proper language, will afford great pleasure and information to the Naturalist.

* Doth this mean a small waving of the lateral fibres ; for as to the edges of the leaves themselves, they appear to have their edges perfectly plain and smooth,

calyx,

calyx, as well as the stamina, which are numerous; The Pistil, surmounted with a style, and terminated by a stigma,, lies concealed at the bottom of the calyx, and becomes an ovoid fruit, of a reddish color, which contain a single lodge, and generally has two almonds. The Bark, roots, and leaves, are all aromatic: it delights and succeeds only in moist situations. †

† By this account it should seem that a very few trees would yield a large quantity of this precious spice; as there can hardly be any reason why the leaves, or great part of them, should not be gathered, and used in cookery or distillation: but I wonder our Author mentions only the fruit or almond, (which is much less than a pistachio nut) without telling us, what the clove is in the state we receive it: to me it seems to be the calyx, which is long, intire and divided into pointed segments atop; and a globular

The

The first species of false clove, i. e. that, that is not aromatic, differs from the foregoing only in its leaves; which in this species are mounted on long footstalks, rounded off at their upper extremities, and of a pale green color, † the whole tree is void of any fragrancy: its clove is very bitter. The second sort of false cloves differs from the foregoing only in its calyx, which is in four divisions, exceeding long and pointed at its base.

flower bud, not yet ready to break, or expand its flower leaves; which last is exactly the case and state of pickled capers: as the fructification may easily be discovered by opening the little balls of both.

† N. B. The color of the leaves of the true sort is omitted.

It

It appears from the present description of the different sorts of spices, which the inhabitants of Pulo * * * procured for us, that it is idle in the Dutch to maintain forts and such large garrisons at Banda and Amboina; as these two isles, are by no means the only places, where these precious productions grow; which they think themselves to be in possession of to the exclusion of other nations: but that, on the contrary, they are to be found in many places. All the Molucca isles, the land of Papous, and indeed the most parts of the isles in the South Seas are covered with them. We do not pretend indeed to speak of these last islands, but from the testimony of Poutavery of Otahiti, whom M. Bouganville

ville brought into Europe in 1768. In the time they stopped at the isle of France, a fresh nutmeg, preserved in a coat of wax, happened to be opened before the Indian, he was surprized to find, so far from home, a production which he supposed was peculiar to his own country; and affirmed that Otahiti was filled with trees, that bore the same fruit, as was then shewed him. We may also look upon it as certain, that all the isles adjacent to New Guinea are covered with spice-bearing trees: the following fact proves the assertion: a Portuguese vessel that was come to take in its cargo at the west of Timor, was obliged by a storm to weigh anchor and stand out to sea. The ship was drove as far as New Guinea, and there an-

L

chored

chored in order to repair the damage she had received : and during this interval the Captain procured a sufficient loading of Nutmegs and Cloves, which he went away with, and sold at Macao, without ever returning to his former place of stopping. †

† The facts here stated are sufficiently ascertained from passages scattered up and down in M. Bougainville's voyage and those of our countrymen compiled by Mr. Hawkesworth. As to Otaïti in particular, tho' tis a joke to say, that the untravelled and untutored Indian thought any production was the particular produce of his isle, who knew no other : and to infer from thence, that all the isles in the South Seas produce Spice ; yet so long after Mr. Hawkesworth's voluminous work ; and the profound silence of the great Naturalists, who were there, we ought to be ashamed to receive this piece of information, (if true, which I hardly believe) from our

April

April 8. Sailed from Pulo * * *.

April 28, entered the Streight of

great rivals in trade, as well as arts and sciences. And if the love of lucre has not been able to induce the E. India company to discover these valuable commodities in the parts of the world, where they possess a monopoly of trade; we ought to *blush up to the ears*, as a nation, that we have slept thus long; instead of bringing to our settlements these productions; as the French have done to theirs: or at least importing them from some of the places of their growth; by way of honest and just revenge upon the cruel and sordid Dutch for their infamous behaviour to our countrymen at Amboina above one hundred and fifty years ago.

Whoever desires to see an exact account of the Birds, will find his curiosity gratified in the fine figures and descriptions of them in our Author's well printed book: and for the nautical part, on which he is rather shy, a full account of that may very well be collected, and a guess nearly made of the unnamed

L 2

Timor.

Timor. *June 1*, saw the isle Ro-
Island itself (this was said before Captain
Forrest had fixed it) from M. Bougainville's
Voyage of Discovery executed two years be-
fore : and in consequence of which this com-
mercial one and some others, † were proba-
bly undertaken. Upon the whole, all Eu-
ropean nations, that trade to the East-Indies,
except the Dutch, ought to think themselves
greatly obliged to the French nation, for
what they have done towards helping them-
selves, and to Mr. P. Sonnerat in particular,
for having said full enough ; if those who
are most materially interested, have but ears
to hear, and sense to pursue their own inte-
rest ; when the path is pointed out to them
for certain ; and the great ease of doing it
shewn by the complete success † of this enter-
prizing nation.

† It appears from the *Journal des Scavans*,
1775. Juil. 364. 1776, Mars. 122. Juil.
320. that the French have within these few
years made several voyages to these parts.

† In the Appendix to the 54th vol. of the
drigues.

drigues. *June 4, 1770*, arrived at
Isle of France.

Monthly Review, p. 146, it is said; from the Academie des Sciences, that they made two expeditions; one in 1770, the other in 1771; (the date of the present) and that in 1772 they safely landed in the Isle of Bourbon no less than 40,000 Nutmeg-plants. This indeed the Reviewer very tenderly calls, Robbing or Cheating the Dutch out of their dear bought Monopoly; as if any thing could give an exclusive right to the favors of Nature, which by custom are almost become necessaries; especially when the appropriation was originally made by the extremities of Fraud and Cruelty.

See also an account of the Spice-trees, thus imported, having completely fruited, &c. on the Isle of France in 1778: L'Esprit des Journaux 1779, Avril p. 326: where a new Spice is mentioned by the name of Ravenasaras Creoles, or Madagascar Spice, but not described.

The E N D.

Corrections and Additions.

ABOUT three or four years ago I suggested to a worthy friend, who happened to be at Paris, the buying of M. Sonnerat's Voyage, which was just then published : upon his return he was so kind as to lend it to me : and as I knew it was very scarce in England (indeed I was told there were only two copies in the kingdom) perhaps this circumstance made it appear more striking to me : But however it was, I was so well pleased as to take the trouble to extract the contents of the preceding pages ; that is, the whole that appeared to me most entertaining or informing. The Original itself is a very handsome quarto volume of 206 pages, and 121 beautiful engravings, chiefly of Birds and Spices ; and, to judge from late publications, would not have been sold under
three

three guineas, if it had been printed at London; tho' at Paris it costs only twenty one livres. How far this skeleton, divested of these shining ornaments, will be able to give a favorable, or even just, opinion of M. Sonnerat's performance the public will now judge: and nothing remains, but to ask their indulgence in two particulars implied in the above account, the first is, that as the translation was made purely for private use, and then thrown by, the copy was by no means so fairly wrote, as it should have been in order to enable the Printer to do his part with ease, correctness and credit: nor was the translation itself so carefully executed, as it ought, and probably would have been, had it been originally intended to meet the public eye. If it should be asked, Why are all these Excuses at setting out made necessary? In short, Why did you publish at all? No better answer can be given to this often-distressing question, than the true one in the present case, that

it

it was done purely in the slender hopes of procuring some small benefit to a very deserving young person: Not but that, if it pleases, the Writer will be very glad to find, that he has had his proper, tho' additional, reward: and to shew as well as he can now at least his respect to the Public; before whom one ought no more to appear with all manner of imperfections about one, than half or ill-dressed; the most material errata of both sorts shall be corrected: and to fill up the sheet, and in the Indian phrase, to bury if possible, the numerous blunders; some more notes are added; for which, and those under the text, the translator, and not the author, is accountable; and requests a favorable acceptance, as they were only put down hastily, whilst he corrected the productions of a country Press; by way of relief to that ever-unpleasing task under the most favorable circumstances.

PAGE 1, *last word, for On read Ob-*

—— 2, l. 10, *dele the , after custom.*

—— 4, l. 17, *d. the word Mithridate.*

Ibid, l. 18, *for exagerate r. exaggerate ;
tho' the French spell with a single g.*

Ibid, last line, *d. the word still.*

P. 9, l. 1, *d. the , after way.*

P. 2, 8, — 11. V. Lemer, & Bomare's
Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle; La-
tanier & Lontard. Hist. Gen. des
Voyages, xv. 478. Palmist Latanier.
Recueil des Voyages aux Indes 1,
291, 400. Travels and Voyages
1704, fo. 2. p. 270. As one walks
the streets, where the Indians reside,
one sees their schools under an open
shade or leanto: there the boys ranged
in files, and squatted like our tailors,
hold in one hand a little book made of

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the

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the leaves of the latanier tacked together at one of their ends, and cut to lengths of about ten inches: and in the other hand a small stile, or sharp bodkin, with which they write, by scratching thro' the upper pellicle of the leaves. The Brahmans, who are charged with these sorts of Instructions, are on one side, armed with a rattan to command silence, and to correct their scholars. *Voyage dans le Mers de l'Inde par M. Le Gentil, 1761—1769. Paris 1769. 4to.*

In other parts they furnish themselves with still cheaper copybooks, if possible. The children trace their letters, and write their sums, on the ground covered with a little fine sand: and, when the master has seen their performances, the sand is smoothed, and the writing effaced: to recruit the waste each lad has a little heap of sand before him. In this dry and hot country a puff of wind may make their neighbourhood very disagreeable. Will
the

the Clergy of England in the hour of her insolence believe, that within these fifty years, one or more Danish Ecclesiastics of character have been humble enough to sit thus along with these naked children, and take lessons with them : from the pure and disinterested hopes of doing good among the natives by preaching the glad tidings of the Gospel to them, when they should have acquired the language. As one can hardly conceive a more disagreeable situation than theirs ; we may be sure, they did not subject themselves to it ; till after trying in vain to procure a person to teach them their letters properly in any other way.

I believe I have seen hand fire-screens of it, see p. 38. The Javans write on the leaves of it. Such (if not the same) cut into slips about two inches broad, and eighteen long, and filed on two strong iron wires, between two bits of board,

M 2

are

are shewn in the Public Library at Cambridge for antient writing on the Papyrus of Egypt : of which perhaps there is not the quantity of six inches square in Europe ; except the Rolls or Volumes found at Herculaneum. A small specimen is said to be in the Royal Library at Paris. See *Memoire de la Bibliotheque du Roy* p. LXIX. *Diction. Encyclop. Alphabets.* PL. xx. *Voyage della Valle* p. 144. *fo. English.* Grew's Museum of Royal Society p. 277, 278. *Phil. Transf.* No. 246, p. 423. *Thoresby's Museum* p. 452, 499, 600. *Life of Peiresec* p. 42, 82. *Casley's Pref.* xiii.

Mr. Miller in an account of the interior parts of Sumatra, see *Phil. Transf. and Ann. Reg.* 1778, p. 88. *Natural History*, says. The Sea Cocoa nut, which has long been erroneously considered as a marine production, and been so extremely scarce and valuable, is now discovered to be the fruit of a Palm with flabelliform

flabelliform leaves, which grows abundantly on the small Islands to the eastward of Madagascar, called in our charts Mahi, &c. and by the French, Les Isles des Sechelles. To these islands they have sent a large Colony, and planted them with Cloves, and Nutmeg-trees, as they have likewise the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius or l'Isle de France. This notice from our countryman was probably prior to M. Sonnerat's: nor doth he confine the growth to one isle.

Cups made of these Shells are of no more value, than those of Terra Sigillata, which were in vogue about an hundred years ago, for their imaginary wholefomeness. *Melange de Litter*: 2. p. 313, 339. Whoever has the address to connect the idea of health with dress, furniture or diet will be sure to find his own account in it at least for a time. What mother would lose her child for want of an Anodyne necklace?

Did

Did M. Sonnerat observe no trees without any fruit, as these might be the Males? And the truth may be, that they are male and female on distinct trees; as is known to be case of some other Palms. But this is not yet ascertained in the present case; as he could not expect to find male blossoms along with the ripe fruit; whether both are produced on the same tree, or not.

P. 12. Nicobar, or Nincobar island. See a beautiful Pigeon from hence among Albin's birds 3. PL. 47, 48. fit to figure along with M. Sonnerat's. The public papers have just now informed us, that the Danish Envoy extraordinary had presented a protest to the court of Vienna against their taking possession of this island; which the Danes at least had always considered as a dependency on their settlement at Tranquebar on the continent. Daily Adv. 19, Jan. 1780. We had not heard of the subjects of the Imperial

Imperial and Apostolical Court being in these seas, since the Ostend Company broke up. We are told that, the Court has disavowed any knowledge of their Officers proceedings. Pub : Pap : Mid-March, 1780.

P. 13, l. 6, *after* Manilla ; *add* its capital.

Ibid, Cakkerlat and Blue Fly, both well described by Bomare, Kakerlaque. The Fly kills the beetle and drags it into an hole in the ground, lays its eggs in its body, and then quits it intirely. The eggs hatch, and the young ones find themselves in the midst of their proper food. *Blatta orientalis* of Linnæus. See Kalm's Canada : 2. 14, Cockroach or Millbeetle. Brookes' Nat. Hist. 4. p. 55. Geoffroy Insectes de Paris, 1. p. 380, Pl. 7. f. 5, calls it, *La Blatte des Cuisines*. Not uncommon in English Kitchens, and Bakehouses, a great devourer. Mouffet on Insects. 138, 2.
They

They are very flat : if I understand Linnæus, the female lays an egg half as big as her own abdomen : M. Geoffroy doth not mention this very extraordinary circumstance : the male is full and long-winged : the female exceeding short-winged. The Larva is exactly like, except in being entirely destitute of wings. Ravet of the French, is not this insect, tho' call'd Kakerlakki at Surinam.

P. 14. l. 2, Bixa of Linnæus. See Histoire gen. des Voyages. xii. 489.

Ibid, l. 10, *for* adicted *r.* addicted.

P. 16. In the inland parts of Sumatra, Mr. Miller met with a strong sulphureous rivulet, which was so hot, a quarter of a mile below it's source, that he could not walk across it. Philos. Transact. and Ann. Reg. 1778. p. 82, Natur. Hist. Travellers frequently mention Boiling Springs, and sometimes hotter than boiling :

ing: but since the use of Thermometers few or none of the former sort are heard of; and as to the latter they are impossible; as water in the open air is incapable of receiving a greater heat, than that of boiling; the mistakes where there was no intention to deceive, arose from the bubbling of hot springs; or their being accompanied with an inflammable vapour; as even cold springs sometimes are. It is said, that at Bath in some spots, where the water comes in freely, it is disagreeably hot to the feet: but their heat is only 116 of Farenheits, or 84 of his degrees above freezing: and a very little more would be reckoned insupportable. That they should be always exactly of the same temperature in summer and winter would be thought amazing, if it was not a fact so familiar to us. However surprizing this circumstance of uniform heat may justly appear; another of a contrary nature seems to be equally so. About the time of the

N Earthquake

Earthquake at Bologna, 10th June 1779, the water in Wells was observed to be hot; and in some even Boiling. What cause could occasion a temporary boiling, equal to 212 of Far. or 180 above his freezing point, in waters that probably at all other times are not 20 degrees above it? Will such a fact, that perhaps was never noticed, at least not so clearly recorded, contribute to throw any light on these stupendous convulsions of nature. In the Journal Encyclop: 1780, Janv. 323. We are told, "that after the last shocks of the earthquake felt at Bologna, the heat, assisted by the South East wind, was so great on the 29th of November, that the air was as burning, as when the Sun is in Leo."

"The Philosophers upon the spot ascribe this phænomenon to the prodigious quantities of Phlogistic exhalations proceeding from the earth for this reason; that tho' the

the heat was excessive near the ground, yet upon the tops of houses, nothing at all was perceived of it." So the sluggish vapour in the Grotto del Cane occasions a sensible warmth about the legs to the person standing in it, but doth not affect his head, as long as he continues erect. If these Vapors, tho' not commonly noticed, are frequent in Italy, the founder of the Camaldoli Order acted wisely in directing his Monks always to build on the highest situations; as many of the ancient Romans did. But if they have acted judiciously in one sense, they have erred as much in another, by covering their exalted domes with metal; and raising crosses, &c. on them; by which means they often draw down the lightning upon their buildings and themselves. Perhaps their Philosophers may by and by persuade them to preserve both by using Conductors.

“ On the Island of Tanna we discovered a hot spring coming out of the rock close to the water’s edge : we had no thermometer at hand, but the degrees of heat was such, that we could not bear to hold a finger in the water above a single second.” Foster’s Voyage. v. 2, p. 287.

“ A thermometer which was put into the hole in the earth (without coming into contact with it), from whence a sulphureous exhalation had been perceived to issue, rose in half a minute to 160° . Id. p. 308. Where the thermometer was quite buried in the earth, in one minute it rose to 210° . p. 328. The thermometer being plunged into the hot spring the mercury rose to 191° in the space of five minutes : some small shell fish being thrown into the spring were boiled in two or three minutes.” p. 342, 343, 344.

Mr. Hanway boiled a fowl in nine minutes in a water near Kiffar, in January,
and

and the weather very cold: there was a great concourse of frogs. Travels to Persia. 1. 364, 365, 384. One should think this could hardly be done over a good kitchen fire. In support of Ælian and Busbequius may be added the snakes that seem to enjoy themselves in an hot bath mentioned in Phil. Transf. 2. p. 1048 and the instances in Acad. des Sciences, and Olearius's Travels.* p. 182.

P. 17, Tacamahacca of Mexico. See Histoire gen: des Voyages. xii. 611.

Ibid, Gardenia florida, Cape Jasmine.

P. 18, l. 5, *for* Four Catchflies. *r.* Flycatchers.

P. 19, end of note, *add* Dr. Lettsom's Orig. of Medicine. p. 134

P. 20, l. 8, *d. the*, *after* Machine.

Ibid, Note, *add* Mod. Univ. Hist. fo. iv. p. 228. (D.) At Tinian. See Pascoe Thomas' Voyage p. 167, 168.

Towards end of note, *r.* that there are.

P. 23,

P. 23, l. 9, *for* beak slender, *r.* the beak being slender.

Ibid, For Magpies See Phil. Transf. 1760, p. 481. But the quotation relating to those in Siberia, being made by memory, is, as usually happens, not quite exact; and the whole passage being curious is now transcribed. Strahlenberg says, Introduction, p. 481. Stockholm of Sweden in 60 degrees produces fine fruits, apples, pears, cherries: Tobolski in Siberia in 58 degrees produces no such thing: and *even no corn will grow in Siberia* (especially towards Nova-Zembla) beyond 60 degrees, though in Sweden it does in 64, owing to the declivity of Siberia to the North, without any mountains to screen it. The north wind, which at Tobolski seldom lasts above three days together in winter, makes the second day colder than the first; and the third is so piercing; that the Magpies of which there are ma-

ny thousands, fall down frozen to death upon the ground : and if we went abroad at that time great care was required to secure our fingers and noses. When it happened (as it frequently did) on the fourth day, that the wind turned full south, which is naturally warmer, yet it was as cold as the day before, occasioned by the repercussion of the wind from the high mountains lying to the south. See too Ysbrandt Ides p. 93. This last particular, which seems to have surprized our curious observer, is easily accounted for, either by supposing with him, that the vast body of frozen air, is waisted back again exactly in the same state : and then it must be equally cold : or if we imagine, that the warmer south can have occasioned any sensible change in so short a time, it can only be by the unthawing of those invisible icicles, which are so much complained of at Hudson's Bay, Louisburgh, and Quebec, under the name
of

of frozen spicula, or poudrierie of the French, which cut like lancets. See Acad. des Sciences, 1753, p. 200, 251, 261. Ellis's Voyage to Hudson's Bay, p. 161, 171, 174, 302. Phil. Transf. v. 42. p. 159, 163. and No. 465, 1742. Whether these are owing to the Cold's freezing the invisible moisture in the air, or to the wind's lifting up and supporting the finer parts of the snow, seems not to be yet ascertained: but it is by no means inconceivable, that upon their first thawing, the cold may be more disagreeable to our bodies; and therefore will be thought as great or greater, than before; though the Thermometer shews otherwise. *Noxius Auster, et magis ficcus, fortasse quia humidus frigidior est.* Plinii Nat. Hist. 2. 46. on a different occasion. It is the moist cold of England that Russians and Swedes, who have been accustomed to a much greater degree of actual cold in their own countries, complain

plain of: and we know from our own common experience that we often walk or ride, in a cold of 12 degrees below freezing, with pleasure: provided the air be calm and the sun shines, as is often the case in a rime frost; whereas in a cold windy moist day we find it perfectly disagreeable, tho' the thermometer stands at as many degrees above freezing. V. Encycloped. 7. p. 681. Moisture forcibly drove against our skin, is with greater difficulty thrown off. The common people say truly of such weather, that it hangs about one. The same is true in some points of heat also; a moist one being supported with more uneasiness.

Though I have but just now said, that there are few or no springs, whose waters are really boiling; yet I must contradict myself, upon the clear and precise information of M. Von de Troil, who in his curious account of Iceland, says, p. 247, " Though the degree of heat in these
O springs

springs (which are exceeding common
 in this vast island lying under 65 de-
 grees N.), is unequal; yet I do not re-
 member ever to have observed it under
 188 of Farenheit. At Laugarnas we
 found it 188, 191, 193: at three o-
 ther places 212, and in one of these,
 in the ground, at a little hot vein of
 water, 213 degrees." Some of these
 have another astonishing property, viz.
 that "of throwing up columns of wa-
 ter, of several feet in thickness, to the
 height of many fathoms; and many af-
 firm of several hundred feet." p. 246. See
 too p. 346, 348. The fact being there-
 fore thus established; one may suppose,
 that there is such an heated reservoir in
 the neighbourhood of Bath; and as the
 current is an uniform one, and the length
 and size of the subterraneous canal al-
 ways the same, the Heat too, when it
 enters the Bath, is always uniform. But
 how Nature keeps up in her grand La-
 boratory

boratory such an uniform fire for ages, and that too close to its rival element has not, I believe, been explained satisfactorily to common capacities.

P. 24, l. 6, *add* , *after* shorter.

P. 25, l. 12, to plough, *add* See p. 34.

Ibid, l. 15, A Somme, flat before. *add*,
This doth not seem to be the best contrived form for fast-sailing : yet perhaps it may be worth while to suggest to Shipbuilders ; that some of the best swimming fish, as Pike in particular, are much the broadest towards their fore parts ; and taper off greatly towards their hinder end. Who can say beforehand whether a log of wood oval-sided, so as to be very blunt at one end, and pointed at the other, would float best with its bigger or lesser end foremost. The Public Papers inform us, that Mr. Lee has built a ship in Holland of the exact shape of a wedge : but we must wait to know, whether the edge forms the keel,

stem or stern. v. p. 52. Canoes flat before, and quite sharp behind, rowed with great velocity, are mentioned, Mod. Un. Hist. v. 5, p. 8.

P. 25, last line. The Note should refer to Hammer island, so named by our celebrated voyagers from its abounding with this shell fish, which was exceeding scarce before.

P. 26, The Criss is figured, I think, in Tavernier Voyages, p. 694. and 2, 572. if it is what he calls Canjare, whence probably our Hanger. The Criss is of a singular form, and very deadly in the hands of an enraged Japonese and Malay: as well as I remember it covers exactly all the back part of the hand, and is drawn to a point beyond the ends of the fingers; there is a cross bar beneath for the ball of the thumb to rest against. It is not unlike the flat part of a Mason's trowel with the two sides a little turned down, and a round cross bar going from
side

side to side. An iron gauntlet with no joints to the fingers, and they connected at the end and prolonged to a stabbing point would be a still more completely bad weapon. I am not sure whether the Japonese do not grasp the cross bar with their fingers, which may be convenient for withdrawing the whole after making the push.

P. 29, *add* to end of Note † Tacitus describing our savage ancestors in Germany, c. xix. says, “ *Paucissima in tam numerosâ gente adulteria, quorum pœna præsens, et maritis permixta. Accisis criminibus nudatam coram propinquis expellit maritus, ac per omnem vicum verberare agit. Publicatæ enim (etiam ?) pudicitiae nulla venia ; non formâ, non ætate non opibus maritum invenerit. Nemo enim illic vitia ridet : nec corrumpere nec corrumpi seculum vocatur.*” And though it is probable that a woman might often die under such a discipline ; yet the polite and philosophical

philosophical Roman takes no notice of any punishment for the haughty warrior: or expresses his surprize at the want of it. For the honour of the Savage state, perhaps the only exception of this injustice is to be found in it. Mr. Miller in his account of the inland natives of Sumatra acquaints us, that, a man detected in adultery is punished with death, and the body eaten by the offended party and his friends: the woman becomes the slave of her husband, and is rendered infamous by *cutting off her hair*. Phil. Trans. and Ann. Reg. 1778, p. 83, Nat. Hist. *Cutting off the hair* by a relation, and having her red cap pulled off in the church by the priest, is also the punishment of frail maidens in Morlachia, and is so disgraceful, that they generally change their place of residence. Abbé Fortis's Travels. Ann. Reg. 1778, p. 53, Character. So this *Cutting off or cropping of the hair* of frail women, as a punishment, which

which was practised in Germany, is still preserved in Morlachia, and distant Sumatra.

P. 33, l. 5, *add* , *after* but.

P. 34, l. 11, *add* See p. 25

P. 35, l. 13, *for* refugees *r.* refugees.

P. 36, l. 3, Openings on its sides. This is the very manner in which the vast body of ponderous Lava bursts out from *Ætna* and *Vesuvius* : See Mr. Brydone's and Sir William Hamilton's excellent accounts : but a very different method, and much more difficult to conceive, has been observed within these few years in the spouting springs of Iceland : the following account of which, was handed about as coming from one of the great travellers and learned naturalists immediately after their return to England, in the latter end of the year 1772.

Dr. S's. account of a Spout or Eruption of boiling water issuing from a Crater
in

in Iceland seen by him, J. B. Esq; and Dr. L. in autumn 1772. The Crater is orbicular, and about fifty-seven feet in diameter, like a funnel, till it ends in a tube or cylinder of about twenty feet in diameter; the sides of the Crater are crufted with a ftone, like that seen in teakettles. This perpendicular tube or cylinder (as meafured formerly by fome Danes) is faid to be feventy-five fathoms deep, orbicular alfo in its figure, and at bottom fupposed to be perforated. The Crater was empty, when the Dr. and his company came thither, tho' they could hear the found of the water, as it was boiling below. When the watry explosion was about to begin, they firft heard a found underground, like that of cannon at a diftance: then for a large fpace round them the earth began to tremble: during thefe incidents an immense torrent of boiling water burft forth from below, out of the cylinder into the
Crater

Crater, till it rose as high as the Crater's margin: then it spouted up in the form of an immense column to the full height of ninety feet at least above the surface of the margin. The column was twenty feet in diameter; which answers exactly to the size of the perpendicular tube below the Crater, mentioned p. 104. and continued at its height (I mean that of ninety feet) for the space of three minutes. Dr. L. ascertained its height by measuring it with his quadrant. When it ceased the Crater became empty but filled again soon after, and spouted up a second time to the height of forty feet. The water was scalding-hot, and had a sulphureous taste, which it lost by degrees, and became pure: Cattle are sometimes killed by these Eruptions falling on them; but, by observing the wind, the Dr. and his company were in no danger. There are many of these Jets d'eau in the island, some of them perpetual, and hot enough

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to

to boil meat: that here described is the largest. B. M. 5th Dec. 1772.

A Voyage in Iceland performed in 1772, by M. Von de Troil, printed at Upsal, in 1779, large 8vo. is now just published in English. He boasts that he was the first, who with his fellow travellers (Messrs. Banks and Solander), mounted to the top of Mount Hecla, elevated five thousand feet above the

† According to Horrebow. p. 16. In his particular account of this country, Hecla is one of the highest mountains of Iceland; the top, which *none can come at*, is continually covered with frozen ice and snow. M. Brydone informs us in his highly picturesque and instructing account of Mount *Ætna*, that the getting to the top was supposed by the natives to be impossible. A company of English had the honor of mounting first: a Scotch Lady of quality made one of the party. See too Veryard's Voyage. p. 228.

level

level of the sea. p. 5. At p. 260 he tells us, That of eleven of the Spoutings of the Geyser, that he saw in one day, the first rose thirty feet: the fifth, sixty: the ninth, forty-eight: and the eleventh ninety-two feet. And that they were told these heights are sometimes vastly exceeded, particularly in bad rainy weather, even up to three hundred and sixty feet. p. 13, 259. which our author can hardly credit.

These jets are *several feet in thickness*. The famous artificial ones in his Britannic Majesty's gardens at Herrenhausen are less than five inches, and spout seventy feet high: at Cassel they are still much thinner, tho' they mount an hundred and thirty feet: at St. Cloud's they form a thin column only eighty feet high. The agreements between the two accounts is very great; such indeed as might be expected from gentlemen of abilities and

P 2

veracity,

veracity, who really saw the same surprising appearance under favorable circumstances: one may however wonder that the Swedish account, which compares this column of water with other known ones, should only call it's thickness that of some feet, whereas the English fixes it at twenty feet; which conveys a much more striking idea: tho' the sketch prefixed, compared with the account, p. 13, shews that both meant the same measure; as it there appears nearly as big as the whole crater, from which it issues, & which is said to be fifty-six feet in diameter, as in the English account, allowing for difference of measure of the two countries. By the same print too it appears, that the Crater, is not, as usual, on elevated ground, but on a level with some eminences near: else one might wonder, why it should not always overflow its lowest sides, as Mr. Tröil says it sometimes do, p. 13: or rather
the

the difficulty seems to be, its first filling the Crater gradually, and then spouting up thro' the vast incumbent body of water : why not spout up first, and what force may we suppose necessary to do it afterwards? Jets d'eau have their mouths level with surface of water. It would be entertaining and instructing to determine by Experiments, What force was necessary, if any we can apply is sufficient, to impell a stream of water of different diameters thro' a superincumbent larger column of water above nine feet high : such being the depth of the Crater. M. Troil. p. 13. This one should think might easily be tried by screwing on large cylinders filled with water to the end of the pipe of a fire-engine.

Hutchin's Dorsetsh. p. 587. Not far from the lighthouses in the S. part of Portland Island, is a remarkable hole in the earth ; wide at the top, but narrower about

bout seven or eight feet below, and then opening into a large subterraneous cavern, about fifty square and twenty-one deep, unsupported by pillars of rock. Thro' the hole in the roof and surface of the earth, on a S. E. wind, the water which then fills the cave, will rise above ground, like an artificial fountain : From the top one may see the sea, which, in tempestuous weather, affects the eye and ear with terrible sensations. The cavern is so large, that in a storm, some small craft with their sails have been driven into it, and seen thro' the hole. In the W. part are two remarkable caverns, extending in a manner quite forward, to which no end has been found.

On the South side of the island is a cavern called Cave's hole (I suppose the above, or at least it is very like to it) in the shape of a dome, perforated at the top, which comes a considerable way within land. When a storm blows the sea in-
the

(III)

to it, there is frequently a large column of water forced up several feet thro' the hole. About thirty years ago a ship from Cowes of forty tons burthen was driven into this cave.

The foreign journals have just informed us, that at Carelscroon they are making an excavation to serve as a dock for twenty-four Ships, all to be under cover. It is computed, that, one thousand men working at it constantly, may complete it in thirty years. I should be glad to know whether the workmen in building and repairing the Ships are always to work by candle light. And whether it would not be a cheaper scheme to cover the separate docks at Portsmouth, &c. with a roof. At Venice their Gallies are supposed to last long from being covered over; and so secured from the changes of weather.

Mr. Hanway's account of boiling a fowl in nine minutes is made highly probable
from

from M. Troil's boiling a Ptarmigan almost to pieces in six minutes, which however tasted excellently. M. Troil. p. 10.

P. 36, Came near to us, &c. This is done in many places, but usually accompanied with a speech; probably to forbid the strangers from landing.

P. 37, l. penult: *r.* we.

Ibid, N. *for* Bouganville *r.* Bougainville.

P. 38, l. 12, Lontain leaves, see p. 8. and *r.* Lontard.

Ibid, l. 15, having occasion for *r.* wanting.

Ibid, To end of Note, *add*, Except red feathers; the former at least must be highly useful to a people that have no iron: but neither do we prize metals by their use.

P. 40, To end of Note, *add*, M. Ulloa mentions a contrary sort of spotted Men,
viz.

viz. Mestizos, some very fair, but with dark spots on their bodies. Voyage to South America, 1. 178. Engl. In the Supplement au Histoire Generale des Voyages, p. 459, 491, The Natives of the Isles of Solomon are described as Blacks, Whites, Reds, & Fairs: those of some other islands with tawny or shining black Faces; frizled hair of a white, red, or other colors, for they were painted. Perhaps stained or powdered is meant. See also p. 467, 480, 494 (3) The Scurvy is the general Distemper of Siberia. See Strahlenberg, p. 444. and Bell's Travels. though unknown to the Russians; who are preserved from it by their common Drink Quas; & the use of hot Baths: whilst all their other regimen seems to mark them out as the victims of it. Phil. Trans: 1779. For the Spotted men &c See Voltaire's Hist: du Czar Peter, 1. P. 38, 39, 44, 46. Ysbrandt Ides, & Bell's Trav. P. 8 (a Surgeon):

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Swarthy

Swarthy & Spotted Borandians of Buffon, P. 40. l. 1. This is so striking a &c. should not have made part of the text ; and the reference in the next page belongs to it. Having mentioned one of the many great wonders, which we are told are to be met with in the extensive regions of Russia, it may not perhaps be thought amiss to attempt to clear up an other, that has lately been made still more consequential. Mr. Bailly in his delightful histories of Ancient and Modern Astronomy, and in his letters to M. Voltaire chusing to make Siberia the primitive and original hot bed of the Human Species, in his endeavors to prove it, besides his theory, lays great stress on two arguments, drawn from appearances of Nature, which he assures us still subsist in full force ; viz. That Corn, (Wheat I conclude from his reasoning) grows wild there still ; that is, hath propagated it-
self

self, as weeds do elsewhere, without any human culture from that early period till now : &, as this is not known to be true of any other country, he concludes, that the Spot, where wheat grows naturally, (which is the proper food of man): was also the natural birth & living-place of man, who, when they moved in process of time towards the Equator, carried this grain along with them. But not to mention that it may justly seem strange, that however suitable the soil and warmth might prove at first, it should still continue to be so, tho it has been so totally changed for many ages; supposing it ever was otherwise than it is, as to be as different as any two countries can be: when we know that wheat will not grow at all with the utmost care in many countries : and in none without ; tho' in the great variety of soils and climates, in which wheat is sown some way

Q 2 reasonably

reasonably be expected to be as likely to be thus favoured, as Siberia, at least in it's present condition : not to mention these, and other arguments, it will I presume be a sufficient reply to the whole to affirm seriously, that inquiry has lately been made, & the answer just received is, that the spot, which is reported to have this remarkable privilege, is well known to the party ; and that there is not the least truth in it : and then goes on to account for what may have given rise to the story ; viz. some corn shed out of a cart in carrying it : which may have happened, but by no means comes up to what we had been taught to expect : and therefore we may hope to hear no more of it, unless more particulars, and better authenticated, are given. Another proof he draws from the large bones and ivory tusks found under ground in abundance : Buffon xi. 88, 89, 90, 91, 171. and mentioned by Ysbrandt Ides, Bell, Strahlenberg p. 402 at large

large under the name of Mammut's teeth, and other harder words; but as Strahlenberg acquaints us that the Tusshes are more curved, and the size of the Skeleton, vastly larger than Elephants, 36 Russian ells long, and 9 or 10 feet English thick: we may still doubt, whether they may not be the animal incognitum, whose bones have been found in America, Kalm. 3, 12; and so well described by Dr. Hunter; till an answer can be received from the beforementioned Russian gentleman to the question, whether among the large collection of these bones in the Imperial cabinet, the grinders be really flat as of Elephants, or three-pronged, as are those from the banks of the Ohio, now in the British Museum: as no other proof of what the animal is will be decisive but this; the American animal being allowed to be very similar to Elephant in size and substance of his tusshes; which is highly remarkable

remarkable, but need not confound or mislead us, after being furnished with a certain criterion. Strahlenberg p. 405. relates, that the whole hull of a Ship was found in Barabintzian Tartary, far enough from the Sea. Will M. Bailly claim this as a native fossil of the spot. As we are upon the subject of a country which is in a manner new ground to Philosophers; or at least has not been so much used by them before, I will add from the same sensible writer, one other short quotation, not wholly impertinent: The continent of North Asia is bounded by the Sea towards the North Pole, at the 75th. degree of latitude: † & not only the prodigious rivers of those parts, but also of North Europe precipitate themselves toward the Pole, which is covered on all sides with ice, and concenter there in a narrow compass: the rivers Oby, Irtisch and Jenitsei run almost 300 or 350 German miles, above 12 or

† Captain Cook could get no higher than 73, in the narrow strait that divides Asia and America.

1400 English), and are so rapid, as to deserve rather the names of Torrents, than Rivers : how high must their sources be in respect to their mouths : indeed the whole territory of *the Greater Tartary* shews it's vast elevation : being every where sandy, barren and without trees ; which is not the case of Siberia, thro' which the rivers *descend* to the frozen sea : for this is so fenny, that there is no travelling thro' it, even in summer, but upon the rivers ; where from West to East, (I should have expected from N. to S). we go very slowly against the stream. Strahlenberg, Introd. 125. Ysbrandt Ides p. 4, 5. Such was the face of the country 50 or 60 years ago, after innumerable ages of inhabitation and improvements, in which Mr. Bailly has chose to place the genuin and original country of man, and his proper food, wheat : and tho the change from first to last must have been prodigiously great even from burn-

ing

ing hot to almost congelation, is yet so suited to wheat, that it still grows there spontaneously. This curious passage too, which describes the course of these vast rivers, which hurry thro' the country, clearly shews, that 'tis Great Tartary, in which they all take their rise, which is the high country, and not Siberia, as Mr. Bailly supposes; this latter rather forming one vast inclined plane from the former quite down to the North sea.

In much such an unpromising country did Olaus Rudbeck about 100 years ago think proper to place the garden of Eden: but his opinion met with so little approbation; that it was not thought worthy to be stated even in the Antient Univ: Hist. where so many wild opinions stand: as the present age, is not averse to singularities, it remains to be seen whether M. Bailly's will be more favorably received. But the particular spot, where men
were

first born has been so differently fixed, viz, not only in every one of the four grand Divisions of the World ; but in them too hath been made Equatorial and Polar ; (which last is going still further North, than either Rudbeck or Bailly chose to do) that this great uncertainty may serve to convince moderate persons, that it is no easy matter to settle it to general satisfaction ; and therefore, as the truth frequently lies between the two extremes, it may be as well, till somewhat more probable can be advanced, to be contented with the old story in the Bible. See Raleigh's Hist. of the World, Antient Univ. Hist. &c. &c.

Since writing the above, I find, that it is hardly necessary to wait for an answer from Petersburg, that may tell us for certain, whether those bones be really those of Elephants or not : because M. Pallas assures us, that he found under ground in Siberia, an whole Rhinoceros with the very

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hide

hide on : & the conclusion he draws from it is, that the velocity of the Currents at the Deluge must have been prodigiously great, that could convey this animal, and deposit it so far from home in less time than was necessary to rot it's skin and flesh : and we may add, that the wonder will be still vastly increased, if we recollect that some authors have ascribed to those waters a power of reducing to a pulp or pap the hardest stones and metals in the short time, that they continued to cover the Earth. But this difficulty is none at all to M. Bailly, who would tell him that the animal, whatever it is, and however we may choose to denominate it now Equatorial or Polar, is in reality as much at home as ever it was in it's life time : in short, that it lived, died, and gravitated all in proprio loco : but waving the Philosophy of both Gentlemen, this curious fact makes two particulars very probable, first, that the largest animals, & such as we believe now

to

to be intirely confined within the equatorial regions of the Old World, have inhabited very different ones in it, and perhaps too in the New World : and if so, then secondly, one great distinction between the animal-productions of them is destroyed : viz ; that America has not in any of its parts, (and it is now better known from lat. 60 N. to lat. 55 S. than the same continental space in any other part of the Globe) any animals, that may compare for size with the Equatorial ones of the Old World : for if it ever had them, the state of the question is intirely changed, and these new fashioned Philosophers may after all perhaps, be forced to own, that the New World is in reality the Old one ; or at least, originally made part of it, and boasted of the same productions : and if this is true, we shall be left to settle at our leisure how we can, this disappearance of one or more species, the most striking for their bulk, from the

face of the world ; whilst a number of other Philosophers are persuaded, that not a single weed of the primitive Creation is missing at this day.

Tho this *Note* is already long, I cannot resist the temptation of producing a very curious passage, full in point, from JUSTIN, LIB. II.

Scytharum gens antiquissima semper habitata : quanquam inter Scythas & Ægyptios diu contentio de generis vetustate fuerit : Ægyptiis prædicantibus initio rerum, cum aliæ terræ nimio fervore solis arderent, aliæ rigerent frigoris immanitate, ita ut non modo primæ generare homines, sed ne advenas quidem recipere ac tueri possent, priusquam adversus calorem, vel frigus velamenta corporis invenirentur, vel locorum vitia quæsitis arte remediis mollirentur ; Ægyptum ita temperatam semper fuisse, ut neque hyberna frigora, nec æstivi solis ardores incolas ejus premerent, solum ita fecundum, ut alimentorum in usum hominum nulla terra feracior fuerit. Jure igitur

igitur ibi primum homines natos videri debere, ubi educari facillime possent. Contra, Scythæ cœli temperamentum, nullum esse vetustatis argumentum putabant : quippe naturam, cum primum incrementa caloris ac frigoris, regionibus distinxit, statim ad locorum patientiam, animalia quoque generasse : sed & arborum atque frugum pro regionum conditione, apte genera variata. Et quanto Scythis sit cœlum asperius quam Ægyptiis, tanto & corpora et ingenia esse duriora. Cæterum si mundi, quæ nunc partes sunt, aliquando unitas fuit ; sive illuvies aquarum principiorum terras obrutas tenuit : sive ignis, qui & mundum genuit, cuncta possedit ; utriusque primordii Scythas origine præstare. Nam si ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, qui paulatim extinctus, sedem terris dedit ; nullam prius quam Septentrionalem partem, hyemis rigore ab igne secretam ; adeo ut nunc quoque nulla magis rigeat frigoribus. Ægyptum vero, & totum Orientem, tardissime temperatum.

tum : quippe qui etiam nunc torrenti calore solis exæstuet. Quod si omnes quondam terræ submersæ profundo fuerunt ; profecto editissimam quamque partem decurrentibus aquis primum detectam ; humilimo autem solo eandem aquam diutissime immorata : & quanto prior quæque pars terrarum ficcata sit, tanto prius animalia generare cœpisse. Porro Scythiam adeo editiorem omnibus terris esse, ut cuncta flumina ibi nata in Mæotim, tum deinde in Ponticum & Ægyptium mare decurant. Ægyptum autem, quæ tot regum, tot seculorum cura impensaque munita sit, & adversum vim incurrentium aquarum tantis structa molibus, tot fossis conscissa, ut cum his arceantur, illis recipiantur aquæ ; nihilominus coli, nisi excluso Nilo, non potuerit, non posse videri hominum vetustate ultimam, quæ five ex aggerationibus regum, five Nili trahentis limum, terrarum recentissima videatur. His igitur argumentis superatis Ægyptiis, antiquiores semper Scythæ visi.

From a story in HERODOTUS we know, that the Ægyptians were always desirous of finding out who were the first men; flattering themselves, that this distinguishing privilege would fall to their lot: but it seems they were equally disappointed of success in their experiment, and their hypothesis. As the ancient Historians have preserved to us very few specimens of philosophical reasoning like the present, it was thought the reader would be glad to see it at large. How far M. Bailly will be pleased with it is hard to say, for if on one hand it greatly backs his private opinion by making it the national creed, that the country was formerly hotter, and the first that cooled, so as to be proper to support mankind: and also the highest land: which are the three grand points of his System, exclusive of the Earth itself being heated: on the other hand it considerably lessens that elegant Philosopher's merit in point of invention

vention and novelty: unless we suppose that it was intirely unknown to him; as might be the case; as well as to the writers of the Ancient Univ. Hist. who treat at large on the antiquity of the Scythians: and to Dr. Woodward too, who in his Dissertation on the Ægyptians in Archæologia tom: iv, would have been glad to have produced an instance of their vanity being put to confusion by such a nation as the Scythians. For tho I have not M. Bailly's books before me; yet as I have lately read over his History of Modern Astronomy, Letters to M. Voltaire, and on the Isle of Atlantis, I think if this passage had been produced in any of them, I must have remembered it; and if so, it would not have struck me so much as it did, when shewn to me the other day.

P. 42, l. 2. cut off the legs. Tavernier tells us, 2. 311. that Birds of Paradise are fond of eating Nutmegs; get intoxicated
by

by them, fall to the ground, and that then their legs are eaten off by the Ants. That these insects are very numerous and voracious in all hot countries is certain: but a man must be very ignorant in the History of Nature, or highly credulous to believe, that they would eat the bony legs only, and not meddle at all with the flesh: The author of *Melanges d'Histoire et Litterature*, 3. 79. after confounding them with Humming Birds, as to size and country, relates the above particular, and seems willing to account for our receiving them in this condition, by adding, that the ants begin with that part: and when they have gone just so far, we are to suppose that the natives step in, and prevent their going any further. The truth is, their legs are very large, & the claws crooked, like those of Parrots and birds of prey: of which class they certainly are; and accordingly, M. Sonnerat in his 96th, pl. has represented the violet throated species,

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which

which he calls the Superb, with a small bird in one claw, just as Hawks &c are figured: the true reason of their coming to us without legs, is because these are pulled off by the islanders, as unsuitable to the purpose of ornament, for which they are purchased. Some of the Ancients, as it seems, had juster notions. *Qui negant volucrem ullam sine pedibus esse, confirmant & apodas habee, et Ocen & Drepanin, in eis quæ rarissimè apparent.* Plin. Nat. Hist. xi. 47. x. 39. See Mr. Pennant on the Storm Finch. Capt. Forrest has collected the particulars of these curious birds, as given by the best-informed writers.

P. 42. carrying them under their wings. A similar story is told of a sort of Duck, (perhaps with equal truth) which is said to do the same; whilst it continues swimming about as usual; being furnished with a cavity under each wing for this purpose. That the common Drake should tread the
Duck

Duck in and under water, is so much expected by the country housewives, that the performance of this duty on terra firma would probably cost him his life. This may induce us to assent to the information of an excellent observer, who tells us, that another bird plays the same game in an other element, that doth not appear more likely. Mr. White on Swallows, in the Phil. Transf. two papers.

P. 43. l. 2. Three others not known before. Here are Six in all : whereas M. Brisson exhibits only Two, besides Edwards's Gold-coloured Bird of Paradise : viz. one that seems to be as big as a Dove ; but in reality is no bigger than a Starling : and another size of Lark. Linnæus has only Three, who includes in this number Brisson's *Turdus Merula Philippensis*. Syst. Nat. 1. 2p. 35, 8vo.

P. 43. Thrush, read Thrush.

P. 43. After pl. 96. add :

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P. 44.

P. 44. Bing-Fishers, read King-Fishers

P. 44, † and the note belong both to Parrots.

P. 48, after leaves add :

P. 48. Then the Malay cuts it down, &c. Montesquieu in his fanciful account of Despotism, instead of saying in plain language, that it sacrifices every thing to it's own immediate interest, or even caprice, uses the instance of the text : but he had better have introduced an Englishman or Frenchman, who wanting only an handful of Acorns, to set up his game at cards, should cut down one of the noblest Oaks. For as to the Malay's proceeding, it is just as sensible and right, as the European's, who cuts down a full grown cabbage, when he wants to eat one.

P. 50, See Sagu in Brown's Jamaica p. 291. Miller's Gard. Dict. and best of all in Capt. Forrest's Voyage, who has even given us the shape of the implement

to

to bake it with : which seems to be a contrivance not unworthy to figure amidst the numerous articles of culinary furniture, which Mr. Verrall has been so obliging as to enumerate in the agreeable preface to his Cookery.

P. 53. read, seventy or eighty.

P. 53. * add, the Ancients seem to have steered their Gallies with one or two oars. See coins of Emperors. This description of the curious Shipping of these poor naked and houseless savages ; which is fully confirmed by Captains Cook and Forrest, makes me recollect, that I have been sometimes tempted to disbelieve the account given by Julius Cæsar of our ancestors having chariots so well constructed as to be used in war to advantage ; & at the same time not having houses (as it should seem) that we should think fit to shelter cattle in. But the truth of the historian (great in that, as in every thing else) seems fully established ; at least no argument.

argument can be urged against it from the improbability only of the thing ; after the undoubted accounts we have been favored with from the only set of discoveries, who visited untutored Indians, and considered the perfectly new spectacle that was exhibited to them with the eyes of philosophers, if not of benefactors : now they not only tell us, but give us an actual representation of a numerous fleet of large boats, of very singular construction, & highly ornamented, belonging to a set of poor islanders, who had just such sheds and household furniture, as we might expect to meet with among a people to whom the use of iron was absolutely unknown, which probably was the case with our ancestors, in no very remote period. The flint arrow-heads, and chissels found in Great Britain, and figured in Dr. Woodward's method of Fossils, being exactly the same as those brought from Otaheite. But in nothing
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are the powers of the human mind, and its vast resources, so plainly discoverable, as in the successful exertions of Savages to waft themselves upon water under the most discouraging want of materials, which an European would reckon indispensably necessary towards making a trough.

What accident gave the first rise to Navigation in its simplest form will hardly ever be determined now. We may guess, that an inhabitant of a warm island, (in many of which they are almost amphibious animals,) getting astride a floating tree, might improve it, by lashing two or three such together, into the Catimaran of the coast of Madras and Pondicherri: or one so rotted, as to allow a man to squat down in it, might afford the first hint of enlarging the cavity by fire, or sharpen'd stones, into a Canoe. But these can by no means compare for ingenuity and contrivance, with the Bark-Canoes
of

of N. America or the Coracles of our ancestors, mentioned by J. Cæsar, both which require some previous plan in the projection; and a variety of contrivances in the first person that put one together. And if Michael Angelo got deserved credit for mounting the Rotunda of the Ancients in the air: surely the unfurnished native of Chili and Patagonia is intitled to some of our wonder and esteem for raising a Corocoro, and making it float above the water by means of Sealskins, so nicely sewed together as to hold air: yet neither can this pretend to vye with the production of the stupidest people, at least as they appear to us, the boat of the Eskimaux, which consists only of Sealskins stretched over thin bits of whalebone, and tho very long, is yet so light as to be carried on back of owner; who when he ventures out to sea in this frail machine to encounter the bulky monsters of the great deep, ties the covering of the
boat

boat, which also forms the deck, round his waste, so as to compose one machine with his vessel, as much as a Centaur did one animal with his horse : and if no contrivance of this kind is known to have entered into the head of any Savage, or European; how will our wonder be raised to be told by M. Pallas, Muller, &c. that exactly the same boats are in use from America to Kamschatka, and the numerous intermediate Isles in the precise latitudes, that they are off the eastern coast of America towards that of Labrador and Newfoundland; for what communication could possibly ever have been between two people, so little given to ramble from home, who could not get to one another, but by passing the vast continent in its broadest part : unless we conclude from these boats in the Atlantic and Pacific, that there must be an easy communication by water from one to the other, or in other words, a short

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N. W.

N. W. passage; although it has hitherto eluded the keenest researches of Europeans, and contradicts all our knowledge of the country. That a passage (at least for the biggest fishes) exists along a streight between America and Asia has been strongly contended for from the circumstance of a Whale being found in the seas of Japan, with a Dutch harpoon in his flesh, which must have been struck into him off Spitzbergen: nor could he have got into these parts by any other track than the above, unless he made a tour as long as that of the world; and descending from his Polar residence, doubled the Cape of Horn, or Good-Hope. So in the present case, we must either allow that two nations, at a great distance from one another, but with some other striking resemblances, have hit on the same singular contrivance; which is very unlikely; or they must have passed from one to the other; tho' we cannot

cannot determine how they did so. Not that these can be justly compared for philosophical principles with the Balzas of Carthagena ; in which the self-taught Indian has remedied, what no European ever could, the grand defect of Rafts : the want of which, has occasioned the loss of many valuable lives, where a ship's crew has attempted to reach land, after the loss of their vessel : but often in vain, as a raft is not calculated to bear up against the wind, or breakers of a coast. And these too must give place for contrivances and elegance to the flying Proas of the Ladrone islands, which could engage the attention of an Anson : and the still more ornamented ones of Otaheite. As these in the text, p. 55. are said to differ from all the vessels now used, in having three ranks of rowers on each side placed one above another, I began to think M. Sonnerat incurious, that would not give us a figure, which seemed to promise to clear up the

great difficulty, how the rowers sat in the Gallies of the Ancients : luckily Capt. Forrest has remedied the defect : and at least satisfied us perfectly, that the two mainœuvres are so different ; that the one can throw no light on the other ; as plainly appears from the Captain's description. A Corocoro is generally fitted out with Outriggers ; on the cross-pieces of which are often put fore & aft planks, on which the people sit and paddle, whilst those, who sit high out of the water on the gunwel of the vessel, row : on smooth water they can be moved very fast, as many hands may be employed in different ranks or rows : are from a very small size to above ten tons, but then only 3 or 4 feet wide, and 20, or more long, are steered with two commodities (broad paddles) and not with a rudder : Pl. 4, p. 64, 67, 83. In this last particular they resemble the gallies of the Ancients. p. 53, 133. To return to a simple form, Mr. Miller,

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in his account of the inland natives of Sumatra says, that without the help of iron, or any other metal, they build very neat Canoes, formed of two thin boards, sewed together; and the seams filled with a resinous substance: (please to observe that we can hardly make a wooden gutter to carry water, that, tho' pitched, doth not leak) and have an outrigger on each side, to prevent their oversetting. In this point they agree with the Otaheitians, who are so widely separated from them, and differ from the much nearer inhabitants of the Ladrone islands, who use only one. Mr. Lee's wedge-like ship, mentioned p. 25, 99. whose success is uncertain; and Sir William Petyt's double ship (a common practice of the Otaheitians) whose fate is known, seem to be the only great innovations struck out by Europeans, in a period of near 2000 years. Those that choose to see many more kinds of vessels, may consult

Mult the following articles in the Great
 Encyclop. Dictionary : Accon, Barque,
 Bateau, Batiment, Caracore, Champane,
 Pareau, Pirogue, Pros, Some, Tialque.
 See also Dampier, Frezier, Bowen's
 Geog. 2. 578, 9. Ulloa's S. America.
 Condamine's Voy. down Amazon, An-
 son's Voy. &c. most of whom give figures.
 P. 56. on a bridge. the projection of the
 cross feat. Capt. Forrest.

P. 58. read, ornamental.

P. 59, the * should stand after us : and
 the whole note, except the 7 last lines,
 should make part of the text.

P. 60. † Capt. Forrest compares it's ap-
 pearance to that of a Peach, from the
 color perhaps.

P. 61, l. 5. This Parenthesis should not
 have stood as part of the text.

P. 63, ‡ should have stood at vegeta-
 tive powers, in p. 62. last line but two.

‡ no more is Misselto: the case is the
 same of Pisidium, or red Guava. See
 Miller's Gard. Dict. as to the last part

of

of the story it is no more, &c.

P. 63. l. 4. from bottom, as we know.

P. 64. l. 5. aromatic. l. 6. mace; l. 8. fattened with whole walnuts, which seem † all the difference is, — that

P. 66. n. line 10. thickness a quarter

P. 67. n. l. 17 quarter's breadth at

P. 68. n. l. 5, perhaps these — also a particular which I do not understand, that is, in all whereas, in his figure of the same stripped — nutmeg,

P. 69. * they appear to be perfectly plain and smooth.

P. 70. l. 7. color, which contains a single cell, &c. Bergius says, the Cloves are the Flowers, as soon as they begin to appear red: when they are thrown into hot water: after that covered with leaves, and smoked by means of fire, and then dried in the sun.

P. 72. l. 16. and most of the islands in the South Sea. last l. but 3, omit islands,

P. 74. † last l. (which I hardly believe)

As

As the proof may appear forcible to some, I was afraid, that I had expressed myself too strongly : but probably all is right. Daily Advert. 24 Jan. 1780, Extract of a Letter from Capt. Clark, read at the Royal Society. Capt. Cook found a small island covered with Nutmegs ; and could have loaded a boat with them : he, however took a very small quantity ; but carefully inclosed 12 of the young trees, which he afterwards caused to be planted at Otaheite. He therefore could not think, nor Omiah, who perhaps was with him, and certainly had as much sense as M. Bougainville's Indian, that Otaheite was full of these trees. This must be allowed to be at least highly probable, although it is an undoubted truth that the French carried the Coffee Tree from Arabia to isle Bourbon, where it grew wild in abundance, as the natives told them immediately. All that is said on this subject in a Voyage of Capt. Cook just published for Newberry is, Introd. p.v.

No

“No Gold, *Clowes*, Ginger, or Cinnamom has yet been discovered in any of the *Tropical* islands of the Pacific Sea.

In a little isle of the group called Pulo Condore in *lat.* $8 \frac{1}{2}$ *N.* were some Nutmeg trees, but of a wild kind, and whose fruit has neither taste nor smell. p. 387.

P. 76. n. l. 9. greatly.

P. 77. End of note, add, See note to p. 9.

P. 87. last l. a great devourer, add, but said to be effectually destroyed by keeping an hedge hog, where it frequents.

P. 89. l. 12. the waters come in freely, they are

P. 92. l. 4. but the degree of heat

—— l. 7. Forster's Voyage.

P. 94. last l. so piercing, that the Magpies,

P. 96. 3d. l. from bottom, —— who have

P. 103. l. 3. Capt. Forrest says, p. 277,

that adultery is death to both parties : and

that even the incontinence of female

slaves with their masters, is punished by

cutting off their hair : a custom in Ger-

U

many

many formerly. " perhaps there the principal intention was to expose completely the delinquent's face, which her long hair would otherwise have covered.

P. 107. l. 3. that they saw.

—— l. 16. Dr. Moore, who seldom condescends to specify particulars, says the jets at Cassel are 5 or 6 inches thick. Letter LV.

L. 3. from the bottom. agreements

P. 108. l. 1. it sometimes doth

P. 115. l. 1. some may

P. 118. l. 1. r. (above 12 or

—— Capt. Cook could not reach completely Lat. 71.

It would have been easy to have swelled these Notes with pleasing particulars from Le Gentil, Bailly, Capt. Forrest, &c. but there are often good reasons for not doing all that one could do : I will therefore only desire leave to observe, that the accession to natural knowledge made by this sensible writer, after the example of so many of his countrymen, is very considerable

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U 2

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U 2

Animals

Animals : perhaps little new was to be expected, except from the Monkey and Bat classes ; nor any Fish ; tho' these Seas probably produce many new and uncommon ones ; which one might have thought would have engaged his attention in a voyage, as much as Birds : and only two solitary Insects ; tho these parts probably abound with such as are remarkable for their singularity and beauty.

3ly. That Prints, which contribute so much to the propagation of natural knowledge in particular, tho they have been the delight of every Nation in Europe from their first invention, seem never to have had in any language a specific and proper name of their own : for one would hardly call so, Prints, Proofs, Impressions, Copper-Plates, Copper-Cuts, &c.

And as to the time of their invention : tho that is with great probability fixed to about the year 1440 by the ingenious writer of a Chronological Series of Engravers.

gravers : yet the Cutting into copper or brass, to exhibit a resemblance, is certainly much older : witness the numerous tomb-brasses, that cover our ancestors in churches, from perhaps 1200. to 1600 : and which want only to have their lines filled with a pigment, and a moistened paper applied on them, to exhibit fair and perfect representations of our ancestors during a dark period ; in which any other portraits of them are very rare. This a friend has done, and made a collection of Warriors, Ecclesiastics, Ladies, &c. some eight feet high, of great beauty and spirit, and bordered with Gothic Tabernacles of incredible delicacy and variety.

Charles Rogers Esq; in a Letter to Th. Astle Esq; See Gentleman's Magazine, 1781. April, p. 170. conjectures, that the very early Prints from wooden blocks, without the least shadowing or crossing of strokes, were first schemed by the Illumina-
tors.

tors of Mfs, and the Makers of Playing Cards. It is with great deference submitted to that able judge, whether these brass tomb-plates do not offer a more natural origin to the invention of Prints at least, if not of Cards themselves.

CORRIGENDA in LATINIS.

(1) *Nigritæ Asiatici* ——— *cætera Africanis simillimi.* Sequuntur Errata quæ, bono dicam an malo fato fieri nescio, tam numerosa sunt, ut corrigi non possunt absque summo tædio ; tam scæda ut vix mereantur : quem enim probè cordatum *Irides rubri*, aut p. xxxiv. *ultimarum remigum primorum*, et similia monstra, in errorem inducent.

P. XLIV. l. *Cocotier.*

7 AP 53

INDEX RERUM

INDEX RERUM Naturalium

tabulis æneis incisarum ad mentem Illustrissimi Linnæi exactus: sive Artificiosa Avium plurimarum, & plantarum, paucarum quidem, sed pretiosissimarum, & minús notarum, Descriptio.

Prospectus Vicorum: scil Calderæ, Tab. 86	
Sambouangæ,	— 87
Arcis Sambouangæ,	— 88
Navis Chinenfis prorâ obtusâ,	— 89
Machina piscatoria Luçonensium,	— 56

Necnon in primo limine visitur M. ipse Sonnerat *Europæus* sedens, et libro genibus fulto, picturâ lineari exprimens Aves & cætera, quæ illi avide subministrant diversi sexûs & ætatis Nigritæ *Astatici*, ad paginas 39 et 40 memorantur quidam leucosticti; aliique albis ac etiam rufis capillis insignes; nisi quod dilutiús colorentur, cæteras *Africanis* simillimi.

A V E S.

ALCEDO () macroura,
 supra fusca, subtus alba, linea ante o-
 culos alba, remigibus primoribus cæruleo &
 nigro variis, uropygio cyaneo, rectricibus
 cæruleis.

Descr. Magnitudo Turdi, subtus alba fusco
 striata. Rostrum valde crassum, remiges
 primores per medium nigro & cæruleo variæ
 apicibus fusco nigris; secundariæ, fuscæ.

Tab. 31. Martin Pêcheur de l'Isle de Luçon.

ALCEDO () brachyura, supra
 purpurea, subtus alba; remigibus nigro-
 cæruleis, pedibus *tridactylis*.

Descr. Rostrum longissimum sub-coccineum
 Pedes rubicundi.

Obs. Pedes *tridactyli* notam essentialem haud
 præbent; quoniam ipse Linnæus Alcedi-
 nem *tridactylam* enumeravit.

Tab. 32. Le Martin Pêcheur de l'Isle de
 Luçon.

ALCEDO

ALCEDO () macroura, supra
viridi-cærulea, subtus, cum cervice, alba.

Descr. Pedes & mandibula superior pal-
lidè nigrescentes; mandibula inferior basi
lutescens.

Tab. 33. Le Martin Pêcheur à collier blanc
des Philippines.

ALCEDO () macroura, fasciâ
pone oculos, remigibusq fuscis; rectrici-
bus fuscis nigro fasciatis, apice cinereo-
albis.

Descr. Caput supra & Dorsum fuscum; Col-
lum Pectus & Abdomen sordide album,
subnigro fasciatum. Rostrum superius
subnigrum, inferius subluteum. Pedes
grisei. Magnitudo Corvi Cornicis.

Tab. 106. Grand Martin Pêcheur de la
nouvelle Guinée.

ALCEDO () macroura, corpore albo nigroq varia; collo utring maculis duabus majoribus notato.

Descr. Maculæ duæ ad latera colli cæteris multo majores, una, oblonga ad acumen elongata, altera rotunda. Rostrum Pedes, Iridesq nigrescentes.

Tab. 107. Le Martin Pêcheur.

ANAS () capite antico, juguloq albis, collo, pectore, testricibusq alarum minoribus ferrugineis, remigibus testricibusq testaceo-nigris.

Descr. Anate Querquedula paulo minor. Dorsum luteum, nigro undulatum. Rostrum Pedesq nigricantes.

Tab. 55. La Petite Sarcelle.

Bucco

BUCOO () supra nigra, luteo & albo maculata, subtus alba: Fronte rubra, jugulo & fasciâ temporali nigrâ, fasciâ luteâ supra; infraq oculos, albâ.

Descr. Loxiâ Coccythrausti paulo major; remiges primores nigræ, Rectrices intermedix nigræ; extimæ, margine exteriori flavescences; Rostrum & Pedes subnigri.

Tab. 34. Le Barbu.

BUCEROS () rostro utrinq
fulcato, supra semi-gibbofo, palpebris ciliatis; rectricibus rubescenti-luteis, apice nigris.

Descr. Mas. Rostrum fuscum, sulcis flavis; Gibbus ejusdem substantiæ cum rostro ex basi mandibulæ superioris ortus, & ad mediam extensus, lateribus compressis, margine superiore cultrato, antice perpendiculari-planus. Caput, Collum & Remiges viridi-nigra vel subcærulea versicolores.

Femina. Caput Collumq album, maculâ pone oculos viridi nigrâ vel ceruleâ versicolor.

Tab. 82. Le Calao Mâle a bec cizele.

— 83. La Calao Femelle.

CERTHIA

CERTHIA ([A]) supra olivacea
jugulo & pectore cæruleo-nitidis, abdomine
flavo, caudâ æquali.

Descr. Rostrum & Pedes nigri. Fæmina [B]
Jugulum, Pectus & Abdomen lutea.

CERTHIA ([D]) capite subviridi,
Jugulo violaceo, pectore coccineo, remigi-
bus primoribus nigris, rectricibus uropy-
gioq chalybeo-viridescentibus.

Tab. 30. Les Grimpercaux.

CHARADRIUS? () crista e-
longata horizontaliter reflexa; capite,
collo, pectoreq griseis, nigro fasciatis;
Remigibus, Rectricibusq fuscis.

Obs. *Pavo*, nomen huic avi inditum ad
Caput Bonæ Spei; sed ad Charadrium
propius accedit.

Tab. 49. Le Paon Sauvage.

CHARADRIUS

CHARADRIUS () supra fusco-olivacea subtus alba; maculâ frontali albâ; fasciâ transversali verticis, fuscâ; torque collari nigro; rectricibus nigris, apice albis.

Descr. Caput supra nigrum; Jugulum & semi collare album. Remiges fusco-olivacei. Rostrum & Pedes nigrescentes. Irides lutei.

Tab. 46. Petit Pluvier á Collier.

COLUMBA () alba, pectore sanguineo.

Descr. Rostrum & Pedes rubri, Irides oculorum rubro-violacei.

Tab. 20. La Tourterelle blanche ensanglantée.

COLUMBA () grisea, pectore sanguinolento, remigibus, rectricibusq apice, nigris.

Descr. Tres fasciæ alarum griseæ, & duæ nigræ. Rostrum nigrum, Pedes violaceo-rubri. Irides Oculorum ferruginei.

Tab. 21. La Tourterelle grise ensanglantée.

COLUMBA

COLUMBA () cinereo-plumbea, collo utrinq maculato, remigibus primoribus, rectricibusq superioribus, nigris.

Descr. Pennæ 5, sive sex colli utrinq apicibus nigris; Rectrices superiores nigræ, inferiores albæ. Rostrum & Irides coccinea.

Tab. 22. La Tourterelle cendrée.

COLUMBA () Capite griseo-subnigro, collo purpureo, pectore flavissimo, remigibus rectricibusq nigris. *Mas.*

Descr. Crissum rubrum; Abdomen viridiluteum. Rostrum breve subgriseum. Pedes rubicundi; Iridam circulus exterior ruber; interior, azureus.

Tab. 64. Le Pigeon verd Mâle

COLUMBA () Capite, collo, & corpore supra, viridi; pectore abdomineq viridi-subluteo; remigibus nigris externe luteo marginatis. *Fæmina.*

Descr. Tectrices alarum superiores rubescens. Rostrum multo longius quam in Mare. Rostrum Pedesq cinereo-plumbei. Iris pomaceo-viridis.

Tab. 65. La Pigeon verd Femelle.

COLUMBA.

COLUMBA () capite supra griseo-albo, occipite colloq ferrugineo & cupro, vario; remigibus rectricibusq nigris.

Descr. Pectus & Abdomen obscure griseum; versus flexuram, & in ipsam alarum flexuram macula semicircularis ex plumis partim viridibus & partim griseis facta. Rostrum Pedesq obscure rubri. Irides luteæ.

Tab. 66. Le Pigeon verd a Tête grise.

COLUMBA () fronte, loribus, orbitisq nudis, carnosiss, ruberrimis; pileo sericeo coccineo; remigibus, rectricibusq holoserico-nigris, violaceisq versicoloribus.

Descr. Collum, Dorsum supra, & summum Pectus griseo-cærulescens; Abdomen Remiges & Rectrices holoserico-nigræ, violaceæ, & subcæruleæ, versicolores. Rostrum, Pedesque grisei. Irides rubræ in circulo majore, in minore, griseæ.

Tab. 67. Le Pigeon violet a Tête rouge.

b.

COLUMBA

COLUMBA () caruncula
frontali nigra, capite subcæruleo-griseo;
remigibus, rectricibusq. nigris.

Descr. Collum, Jugulum, & Abdomen pel-
lucide-griseum. Tectrices alarum virides
& cupreæ verficolores. Rostrum griseum,
basi supra caruncula nigra. Pedes & Iri-
des oculorum dilute coccinei.

Tab. 102. Le Ramier cuivre mangeur
de Muscade,

COLUMBA () corpore albo,
remigibus dimidiatis albis & nigris, rec-
tricibus apice nigris.

Descr. Rostrum & Pedes grisei; Iris sub-
lutea. Medietas remigum superior alba,
inferior nigra.

Tab. 103. Le Pigeon blanc mangeur de
Muscade.

COLUMBA

COLUMBA (Coronata) Linn : Syft: Ed 2
12ma. p. 282. n. 17.

Descr. (Ex Icone) fascia alarum alba, ex
pennis tribus tectricum in mediis, margine
exteriore albis, composita. Rectrices a-
pice cineræ. Capitis crista amplissima e-
recta compressa, ex radiis sub tricenis dis-
cretis.

Tab. 104. Le Goura de la nouvelle Guinée.

CUCULUS () cauda æqua-
li; corpore toto, maculis & striis luteo-
rubris, subluteis, & nigris, variegato.

Descr. Jugulum nigrum. Pectus & Abdo-
men ferrugineum. Remiges fusco-nigræ.
Rectrices fusco-rubræ. Irides luteo-rubræ.
Rostrum nigrum Pedes plumbei. Cuculo
Canoro plusquam dimidio major.

Tab. 78. Le Coucou tacheté.

b 2

CUCULUS

CUCULUS () cauda æquali pectore abdomineq luteis, nigro-fasciatis, rectricibus nigris apicibus, & maculis albis.

Descr. Caput supra subnigro-griseum. Jugulum nigro-purpureum. Pectus obscure luteum. Dorsum & Remiges obscure fusco-nigræ, (ex Icone, quædam subtus albo maculatæ) Irides pallide aurantiæ. Rostrum nigrum. Pedes subrubri.

Tab. 79. Le Coucou a Ventre rayé.

CUCULUS () cauda rotundata; capite, collo, pectore, abdomineq nigro-viridibus, ungue postico interno longissimo.

Descr. Remiges rubro-fuscæ. Rectrices nigræ. Rostrum nigrum. Irides nigræ. Palpebræ ciliatæ. Pennarum radii discreti, & cuique radio rachis propria, alios radios breves emittens, in hâc specie est notabilis.

Tab. 80. Le Coucou verd.

CUCULUS

CUCULUS () cauda subcuneiformi, capite griseo, collo postico, dorso, remigibusq; fuscis; reſtricibus nigris, subtus albo nigroq; fasciatis.

Descr. Abdomen luteo-rubrum. Pedes lutei. Rostrum luteum apice nigricante.

Tab. 81. Le Petit Coucou.

DIOMEDEA? () alis pennatis ferratis imbricatis, nigro & griseo-albo striatis; fasciâ colli laterali luteâ; pedibus tetradaſtylis palmatis.

Descr. Caput, Collum anterius & Pectus superius nigrum. Dorsum subcæruleo-griseum. Abdomen, & Femora alba. Pedes squamosi nigri. Rostrum basi nigrum apice subluteum.

Obs. Peregrinatores hanc, & duas sequentes, male cum Diomedæis conjungunt. A Diomedæis formâ Alarum, & Roſtri discrepant. In *Diomedæis* alæ volatui inservientes, in hoc genere omnino ad volandum inutiles. In *Diomedæis* Rostrum magnum

num ad latera compressum; in *hoc genere*
Rostrum tenue rotundatum, cylindricum.

Tab. 113. Le Manchot de la nouvelle
Guinée.

DIOMEDEA? () capite, ju-
gulo, & collo supra & ad latera, dorso,
remigibus, rectricibusq; nigris, orbitis nu-
dis sanguineis, semicollari albo.

Descr. Collum subtus, Pectus, Abdomen,
& Femora alba. Rostrum, Pedes Iridesq;
nigræ.

Tab. 114. Le Manchot á Collier.

DIOMEDEA? () capite col-
loq; subgriseo-nigrescentibus; fasciâ occi-
pitali semicirculari albâ.

Descr. Dorsum & Rectrices nigræ; Remi-
ges medio nigræ, margine exteriori gri-
seæ, interiori albæ. Pectus Abdomen &
Femora alba. Irides luteæ. Rostrum Pe-
desq; ferruginei.

Tab. 115. Le Manchot papou.

EMBERIZO

EMBERIZA () nigra, pectore coccineo, rectricibus quatuor superioribus longissimis arcuatis, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Descr. Rectrices quatuor superiores, longissimæ; (ex Icone) corpore duplo longiores, cæteræ plusquam dimidio breviores.

Tab. 75. La Veuve de l'Isle Panay.

FALCO () capite & collo cristato-jubatis, remigibus primoribus nigris, rectricibus extimis longissimis. Habitat Philippinis, & in Africâ.

Descr. Avis mansuetus, carnivorus, & sic inter aves rapaces associandus; vel potius Genus est sibi proprium. Rostrum & Pedes gallinacei. Crura usque ad suprema genua plumis denudata. Corpus supra, Collum, Abdomen, & alarum Testices subcæruleo-griseæ. Rectrices duæ extimæ longissimæ cinereo-plumbeæ. Ex summo capite ad basin colli intervallis inequalibus enascuntur pennæ duæ nigre parallelæ quæ sensim a capite ad basin colli longiores fiunt, & cristam quasi efformant,
quam

quam erigere vel deprimere potest. Orbita
nuda rubra, superciliis pilosis. Irides,
Rostrum, Pedesque, grisei.

Tab. 50. Le Secretaire. *

HIRUNDO () fronte & ju-
gulo luteo-ferrugineis, semicollari nigro,
abdomine albo, remigibus rectricibusq
nigris.

Descr. Magnitudo H. ripariæ. Collum &
Dorsum holoserico-nigrum. Remiges
longitudine caudæ æquales. Rostrum pe-
desq nigri. Cauda bifurca.

Tab. 76. L'Hirondelle d'Antigue.

LANIUS () niger, abdo-
mine uropygioq albis, remigibus cauda
longioribus.

Descr. Rostrum conicum subgriseum, apice
incurvo, basi setis rigidis vibrissatum.

Tab. 25. La Pigrieche Dominiquaine des
Philippines.

LANIUS

* This Bird is now in the magnificent Museum of
Sir, Alston Lever.

LANIUS () caudâ cuneiformi longissimâ, rostro superiore longissimo insigniter recurvato.

Descr. Caput nigrum. Dorsum ferrugineum. Jugulum Pectusque album. Remiges nigræ. Rectrices intermediae nigræ, exteriores supra nigræ subtus rubescentes, apicibus ferrugineis. Rostrum nigrum. Pedes atque Irides dilute nigrescentes.

Tab. 70. Pie-grièche d'Antigue.

LANIUS () caudâ rotundatâ, capite, collo antico, abdomineque rubris, remigibus, rectricibusque fuscis.

Descr. Collum posticum fuscum. Rostrum Pedesque nigri. Irides flammeæ.

Tab. 71. Pie-grièche de l'Isle Panay.

LANIUS () caudâ rotundatâ; capite, collo, dorso, abdomine, tectricibusque alarum minoribus, albis; remigibus primoribus nigris, albo fasciatis.

Descr. Rectrices, Rostrum, Pedesque nigri.

Tab. 72. La Pie-grièche blanche.

LOXIA? () capite cristato ;
collo, dorso, remigibus, rectricibusque cinereo-griseis ; crisso, uropygioque ferrugineis ; caudâ longissimâ.

Descr. Pectus & Abdomen cinereo-griseum, nigro striatum. Rectrices duodecim valde inæquales, longissimæ. Rostrum nigrum. Pedes pallide carnei.

Characteres hujus speciei (vel Generis) sunt ; Rostrum conico-attenuatum, superne convexum, subtus planiusculum ; mandibula superior adunca. Femora ad genua plumosa. Digi quatuor, posticus unus. Magnitudo *Loxiæ Coccybraustis*. Habitat in Asia & Africa.

Tab. 74. Le Coliou de l'Isle Panay.

MOTACILLA () dorso griseo, fronte, genis, jugulo, abdomineque albis, pectore nigro, rectricibus duabus extimis utrinque albis.

Descr. Remiges (exceptâ primâ) marginibus albis. Fascia alarum longitudinalis alba. Rectrices supra nigrae, subtus albidæ, exteriores

teriores duæ utrinque albæ. Rostrum &
Pedes nigri, Irides avellanæ.

Tab. 29. La Bergeronette a collier.

MUSCICAPA () capite nigro-cærulescente, pectore & abdomine brunneis, dorso rubro, rectricibus apice nigris.

Descr. Guttur, Dorsum, Rectrices alarum, & Rectrices rubræ. Pectus, Abdomen, & Rectrices subtus, cum Pedibus & Rostris fusca.

Tab. 26, f. 1. Le Gobe-mouche a tête bleuâtre.

MUSCICAPA () gutture luteo, temporibus nigris, lineâ duplici albâ.

Descr. Pileus & Tempora nigra, Occipite griseo, Lineæ duæ albæ a basi rostri ad nu-
cham extensæ, Pectus rubescens, Abdomen
medio luteum. Remiges nigræ, Rectrices
medio nigræ. Rostrum & Pedes fusci.

Tab. 26, f. 2. Le Gobe-mouche a gorge
jaune.

MUSCICAPA () plumbea,
capite & jugulo violaceo-cæruleis, remigi-
bus nigris, rectricibus duabus mediis du-
plo longioribus.

Tab. 27, f. 1. Le Gobe-mouche à tête
bleue.

MUSCICAPA () nigro-vio-
lacea, abdomine cinereo-nigro: fasciâ ala-
rum albâ.

Descr. Rostrum & Pedes nigri. Irides
fuscæ.

Tab. 27, f. 2. Le Gobe-mouche noir.

MUSCICAPA () olivaceo-
fusca, lineâ supra oculos albâ, loris ni-
gris.

Descr. Irides oculorum luteæ; Rostrum &
Pedes nigri, Corpus supra olivaceo-fuscum,
subtus cinereum. Remiges & Rectrices ci-
nereo-nigræ.

Tab. 28. Gobe-mouche, ou le petit Goia-
vier.

ORIOIUS

ORIOLUS () capite collo,
dorso, artubusque cinnabarinis ; abdomine,
remigibus, rectricibusque holoserico-nigris.

Descr. Rostrum Pedesque subnigri. Irides
flammeæ. Magnitudo Turdi Merulæ.

Tab 68. Le Troupiale rouge.

ORIOLUS () capite, collo
antico, pectore, abdomineque flavissimis ;
collo postico, remigibus, rectricibusque
holoserico-nigris.

Descr. Rostrum Pedesque subnigri. Irides
rubræ. Magnitudo præcedentis.

Tab. 69. Le Troupiale jaune.

PARADISEA () rectricibus
duabus intermediis filiformibus apice cir-
cumvoluto-pennaceis smaragdinis

Descr. Caput, Collum, Jugulum, Dorsum,
Rectrices, Remigesque splendide coccineæ.
Fascia pectoralis, & pennæ hypochondriæ
apice virides. Macula supra oculos ni-
gra. Remiges rectricibus (exceptis 2 in-
termediis) longiores. Irides, Rostrum,
Pedesque lutea.

Tab. 95. Le Roi des Oiseaux de Paradis.

PARADISEA

PARADISEA () cristâ frontali nigrâ, capite collo dorsoque aureo-viridibus, jugulo violaceo, remigibus nigris, rectricibus holosericis, subcæruleo-nigris.

Descr. Crista ex basi rostri nigra. Pennæ hypochondriæ holosericæ nigræ longitudine remigum. Abdomen splendidè viride. Rostrum nigrum, Pedes fusi.

Tab. 96. L'Oiseau de Paradis a gorge violette surnommé le Superbe.

PARADISEA () cristâ frontali nigrâ albâque; pone oculos (juxta aures) pennis tribus filiformibus, longissimis, apice pennaceis; corpore violaceo-nigro, aureoque versicolori.

Descr. Remiges & Rectrices holosericæ nigræ. Pennæ hypochondriæ nigræ, alas quiescentes quasi vestientes & cingentes. Rostrum dilute nigrum, Iris lutea.

Pennæ tres longissimæ nigræ juxta aures, quartam caudæ partem attingentes, hanc avem insigniter notant.

Tab. 97. L'Oiseau de Paradis a gorge dorée.

PARADISEA

PARADISEA () capite aëreo-rubro; pennis colli postici elongatis, luteo-auratis; rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis flexuosis setaceis.

Descr. Collum subtus & Abdomen holosericea, viridi-subcærulea. Remiges primores flavissimæ, apice fusco-nigræ. Rectrices subfuscæ, intermediæ duæ subulatæ, corpore triplo longiores (externe vix pennatæ) viridescentes. Rostrum Pedesque lutei.

Tab. 98. L'Oiseau de Paradis furnommé le Magnifique,

PARADISEA () corpore toto viridi & cæruleo versicolori, caudâ æquali.

Descr. Rostrum, Pedesque nigrescentes, Iris rubra.

In omnibus cum hujus generis speciebus convenit, pennis caudæ longissimis exceptis.

Tab. 99. L'Oiseau de Paradis verd.

PARRA

PARRA () unguibus posticis
elongatis, remigibus primoribus tribus in-
terioribus appendiculato-plumosis

Descr. Magnitudo Tringæ Vanelli. Fascia
supra oculos alba ; ad latera colli flava ; a
rostro per oculos, fusca. Jugulum & Ab-
domen alba, macula pectorali fusca. Ap-
pendicula filamentosa apice plumosa ex
rachis media trium ultimarum remigum
primorum enascitur Rostrum subgriseum,
Pedes pallide nigrescentes.

Tab. 45. Le Chirurgien.

PICUS () fronte cinereo-
viridi, pileo nuchâque coccineis, fasciâ
pone oculos albâ, corpore albo, nigro &
luteo variegato.

Descr. Magnitudo Pici viridis. Rostrum &
Pedes subnigri.

Tab. 35. Pic surnommé le Cardinal.

PICUS () corpore toto for-
dide viridi, pileo griseo, uropygio coccineo,
remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.

Descr. Rostrum & Pedes subnigri.

Tab. 36. Le Pic verd.

PICUS

Picus () *subcristatus*, supra fusco-viridis, subtus albus, nigro marginatus; uropygio coccineo, rectricibus maculâ duplici albâ.

Descr. Irides oculorum rubræ. Rostrum & Pedes nigri.

Tab. 37. Le Pic grivelé.

Picus () *griseo-niger*, fasciâ supra oculos luteo-albâ, infra oculos nigrâ, corpore albo nigro & luteo vario.

Descr. Magnitudo Pici *varii*. Rostrum Pedesque nigrescunt. Caput griseo-nigrum; Jugulum, Pectus & Abdomen subluteum, maculis dilute-nigris variegata.

An *Femina*?

Tab. 77. Le Petit Pic d' Antigue.

PLATALEA () *alba*, remigibus duabus extimis nigro dimidiatis.

Descr. Rostrum ferrugineum. Pedes luteo-rubri.

Tab. 51. La Spatule blanche.

d

PLATALEA

PLATALEA () alba, fronte
cristâ elongatâ dependente, pennarum ra-
diis discretis.

Descr. Rostrum medio griseo-rubrum, mar-
ginibus rubris. Pedes obscure rubri.

Tab. 52, La Spatule hupée.

PSITTACUS () brachyurus,
capite cæruleo, occipite & corpore subtus
viridi, maculâ pectorali rubrâ, fasciâ hu-
merali luteâ.

Descr. Dorsum, Remiges & Rectrices ob-
scuré-viridia. Uropygium rubrum. Ros-
trum & Pedes cinerei, Remiges caudâ
longiores.

Tab. 38. La Petite Perruche.

PSITTACUS () brachyurus,
viridis, rostro pedibusque griseis, iridibus
splendidé luteis.

Tab. 38. La Petite Perruche.

PSITTACUS

PSITTACUS () brachyurus,
viridis, collo postico, luteo & nigro vario.

Descr. Rostrum, Pedes, Iridesque oculorum,
cinereo-subnigra.

Femina. Collum posticum cyaneo & nigro
varium.

Tab. 39. La Petite Perruche a collier.

PSITTACUS () brachyurus,
supra viridis, gutture cæruleo, abdomine
viridi subluteoque; pileo coccineo, remi-
gibus nigris.

Descr. Rectrices virides. Uropygium ru-
brum. Rostrum Pedes & Oculorum Irides
lutea.

Femina. Collo postico medio maculâ luteâ
notato. Guttur rubrum.

Obs. Ambo dormiunt, de ramis arborum
dependentes capite demisso: avideque
hauriunt succum e spadicebus Coco recen-
ter sectis effluentem.

Tab. 40. La Petite Perruche.

PSITTACUS () *brachyurus*,
capite, collo, abdomineque viridi & luteo; tectricibus majoribus viridibus luteisque, cæruleo marginatis; remigibus primoribus holoserico-nigris, rectricibus purpureis, fasciâ transversali nigrâ,

Descr. Remiges secundariæ nigro-subvirides. Pedes grisei, Rostrum & Irides luteo-rubescunt.

Tab. 41. La Petite Perruche.

PSITTACUS () *brachyurus*,
capite, collo, pectore, tectricibus alarum, rectricibusque gramineo-viridibus: remigibus cæruleis.

Descr. Magnitudo *P. Amazonici*. Tectrices alarum subtus coccineæ. Rostrum superius flavum, inferius nigrum. Iris flammea. Cauda æqualis.

Tab. 108. Le grand Perroquet verd de la nouvelle Guinée.

PSITTACUS

PSITTACUS () brachyurus,
capite, jugulo, dorso, abdomine, rectrici-
busque alarum coccineis; remigibus nigris
rubro fasciatis.

Descr. Rectrices fusco-rubrae. Rostrum Iri-
desque flammæ.

Tab. 109. Le Petit Lory de Gueby.

PSITTACUS () brachyurus,
corpore cæruleo & nigro, versicolore holo-
ferico; orbitis nudis fuscis; rostro pedi-
busque nigrescentibus.

Descr. Rectrices suprà nigrae, subtús ob-
scuré-rubrae. Iridum circulus exterior
cæruleus; interior fusco-ruber.

Tab. 110. Lory noir de la nouvelle Guinée.

PSITTACUS () brachyurus,
capite, collo, pectore, dorso, abdomineque
coccineis; remigibus orbitisque nigris,
rectricibus coccineis apice castaneis.

Descr.

Descr. In medio tectricum alarum macula
cærulissima. Crissum cæruleum. Pedes
castanei. Rostrum et Irides lutea.

Tab. 112. Le Lory de Gilolo.

PSITTACUS () macrourus,
capite coccineo; jugulo, & collari nigro;
maculâ alari splendidé rubrâ.

Descr. Corpus suprà viride, subtús viridi-
luteum. Rectrices virides cæruleo tinctæ.
Rostrum superius subluteum, inferius ni-
grum. Pedes grisei, Irides luteæ.

Tab. 42. La Perruche.

PSITTAEUS () macrourus,
capite, collo, & corpore subtús, subgriseo-
viridi; fasciâ collari purpureâ, maculâ a-
lari rubrâ.

Descr. Dorsum & Remiges gramineo-viri-
des. Rectrices intermediæ longiores gra-
mineo-virides; laterales subgriseo-virides.
Rostrum & Irides rubra, Pedes griseo-ni-
grescentes.

Tab. 43. La Perruche á collier.

.PSITTACUS

PSITTACUS () *submaerou-*
rus capistræ, splendide viridi; capite cæ-
ruleo; rectricibus alarum nigris, luteo-
fusco, & cæruleo marginatis.

Descr. Corpus, Remiges atque Rectrices
 supra, gramineo-virides, subtus luteo-viri-
 des; Rostrum carneum. Oculi minimi,
 Irides albæ. Pedes nigrescunt.

Tab. 44. La Perruche.

PSITTACUS () *macrourus,*
minor. capite, collo, pectoreque cocci-
neis; fasciâ occipitali, & cervicali, cæru-
leâ & violaceo-nigrâ; remigibus viridibus,
rectricibus viridibus apice luteis.

Descr. Fascia occipitalis bicolor, margine
 superiore splendide cærulea, inferiore ni-
 gro-violacea. Ad latera pectoris & ad ba-
 sin femoris utrinque, macula oblonga lutea.
 Dorsum medium viride. Corpus reliquum
 cæruleo & coccineo variegatum. Rostrum
 Pedesque vividè rubescentes.

Tab. 111. Le petit Lory Papou.

SCOLOPAX

SCOLOPAX () rostro arcuato viridescente; pedibus rubicundis; orbitis nudis viridescentibus; corpore ferrugineo.

Descr. Magnitudo Scolopacis *Arquata*. Irides coccineæ.

Tab. 47. Le Courly brun.

SCOLOPAX () rostro subarcuato; pileo nigro; remigibus nigris; rectricibus alarum & dorso fusco-olivaceis, utrinque albo maculatis.

Descr. Caput, Collum, & Pectus alba, striis longitudinalibus nigris. Abdomen, & Rectrices, transversim nigro striata.

Tab. 48. Le Courly tacheté.

STERNA () caudâ cuneiformi, capite & collo supra, nigro maculato; collo antico, pectore abdomineque albis; remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.

Descr. Rostrum, Pedesque nigri.

Tab. 84. L'Hirondelle de mer.

TANTALUS

TANTALUS () facie nudâ
luteâ, corpore fusco; rostro, pedibusque
nigris.

Descr. Saccus gularis, & Orbita nuda,
lutea.

Tab. 53. Le Pelican brun.

TANTALUS () facie luteâ,
corpore splendidé roseo; rostro, pedibus-
que nigris.

Descr. Affinis præcedenti, vel forsan tan-
tum ætate varians. Saccus gularis luteus.

Tab. 54. Le Pelican rose.

TETRAO () tridactylus
nudus; capite, colloque, albo nigroque
maculatis; tectricibus maculâ lunulâque
nigris.

Descr. Rectrices, Remiges, Rostrum, Pe-
desque, subgrisea. Tectrices apice luteæ,
maculâ nigrâ, lunulâque semicinctæ.

Tab, 23. La Caille.

e

TETRAO

TETRAO () pedibus nudis,
rectricibus nigris, rectricibus maculatis,
striis mediis linearibus subgriseis solitariis.

Descr. Pectus subgriseum, nigro transverse
fasciatum; Abdomen sordidé lutescens.
Pedes & Rostrum nigrescunt.

Tab. 24. La Petite Caille.

TETRAO () pedibus nudis,
corpore fusco, rectricibus ferrugineo-luteo
marginatis, remigibus nigris.

Descr. Irides, Pedesque subgrisei. Magni-
tudine minor *Tetraone Coturnice*.

Tab. 105. La Caille de la nouvelle Guinée.

TURDUS () capite, collo,
dorso, rectricibus alarum, abdomineque
viridi-nigro, cæruleo & violaceo-versico-
lores, remigibus, rectricibusque nigris.

Descr. Irides rubræ. Pennæ Capitis atque
Colli a cæteris diversæ, strictiores nimirum
& longiores. Apud Manilla *Sturnus* audit
hæc Avis, cui nullam habet affinitatem.

Tab. 73. Le Petit Merle, ou Musicien.

UPUPA

UPUPA () rectricum duodecim imbricatarum duabus mediis longissimis; corpore subtus albo nigroque fasciato.

Descr. Mas. Caput ex colore Chalybis politi. Collum Jugulumque splendide nigrum. Remiges & Rectrices fuscae. Rostrum, Pedes, Iridesque nigrae.

Faemina. Caput, Collum, & Jugulum fusca; caetera ut in mare.

Tab. 100. Le Promerops brun.

UPUPA () viridi-caeruleus, holosericus, versicolor; pennae scapulares & hypochondriae elongatae, rectrices duodecim imbricatae longissimae.

Descr. Pennae scapulares longissimae uno latere abbreviatae, altero, insigniter elongatae, coloris, chalybis politi cum caeruleo versicolores, apicibus splendide viridibus. Pennae hypochondriae longae falcatae, margine interiore nigrae, exterius splendide virides. Rostrum, Pedesque nigri. Rectrices violaceo-caeruleae, duae intermediae longiores, reliquae sensim breviores.

Tab. 101. Le grand Promerops.

D U B I U M.

() capite supra
albo ; collo, pectore, abdomineque sub-
viridi-griseo ; remigibus, rectricibusque
nigris.

Descr. Rostrum subulatum subincurvatum.
Pedes palmati, ad calcanea usque plumosi,
Sternâ stolidâ duplo major. Lora nigra.
Orbita alba. Rostrum, Pedesque nigri.

Tab. 85. Le Petit Fouquet des Pbilippines.

I N S E C T A.

Tab. 12. La Mouche bleue, espece d'
Ichneumon.

Ibid. Le Cakkerlat espece de *Blatta.*

PLANTÆ.

P L A N T Æ.

ACHRAS? () foliis
ovato-lanceolatis alternis; floribus axil-
laribus solitariis.

Descr. *Cal*: carnosus 5-partitus. persistens

Cor: 1-petala 5-fida acuta. *Stam*: 14.

Fruct: subglobosus, 4-locularis, 4-sperma.

Obs. Descriptio dat Calycem 5-partitum,
figuræ 5-partitum, et 6-partitum, attamen
Calyces floriferi figuram a descriptione
omnino alienam exhibent; nempe Caly-
cem 3-fidum *laciniis bifidis arcuatis*.

Tab. 14, 15 16. La Sapotte Negro.

APOCYNUM ()

Descr. *Cal*: minimus 5-fidus. *Cor*: tubu-
losa 5-fida. *Stam*: 5. *Styl*: 1. *Stigm*:

2-3. *Fruct*:

Obs. Planta lactescens. Affinis *Apocynis*.

Tab. 19. La Pandacaqui.

ARTOCARPUS

ARTOCARPUS () foliis alternis sinuatis.

Descr. *Artocarpus communis*. Fosteri Gen : Pl: n. 51.

CLASSIS MONOECIÆ MONANDRIÆ. *Fructus* ovato globosus farinaceus, germinibus connatis, supra figuris hexagonis exaratus. *Foster*.

Obs. Flores *fæmineos* perfectos nec *Sonnerat*, nec *Foster* viderunt.

Tab. 57—60. Le Rima ou Fruit a Pain.

BIXA (Orellana) foliis cordatis alternis acutis.

Descr. *Cal*: 5-partitus. *Cor*: 5-petala. *Caps*: setis mollibus hispida, 2-valvis, apice dehiscens, polysperma.

CLASSIS Polyandriæ Monogyniæ.

Tab. 13. Le Rocou.

CARYOPHYLLUS (aromaticus) foliis oppositis lanceolatis integerrimis glabris, floribus corymbosis.

Obs. Foliorum *petiolus*, etiam Fructû magis aromaticus.

Tab. 119. Le Gérofle.

CARYOPHYLLUS

CARYOPHYLLUS (falsus) foliis ovato-cuneiformibus obtusis.

Descr Cal: 4-fidus. Cor: 4-petala. Stam: plura calyci inserta. Stylus et Stigma 1. Fruct: ovalis 1-locularis sub-2-sperma.

Obs. Cortex, Fructus, Radices & Folia omnino inodora.

An Caryophyllus *Cotinifolius*. [Miller: Dict: Hort:

CLASSIS *Polyandriæ Monogyniæ*.

Tab. 120. Le faux Gerofle.

EUGENIA? () foliis oppositis ovalibus, capsulâ biloculari, loculis dispermis.

Butonica Malabarica Rumph: Amb: iii. p. 114.

Obs. Planta omnino diversa a *Commerſonia*. Fosteri Gen: Plant:

CLASSIS *Icoſandriæ*. An *Eugeniæ* species.

Tab. 8, 9. La Commerſona, ou Le Bonet quarré.

GARDENIA;

GARDENIA? ()

Descr. *Cal*: tubulosus apice folioso-proli-
ferus, basi squamis tribus vestitus. *Cor*:
1-petala 9 partita, tubo longissimo. *Stam*:
9. *Styl*: 1 longissimus. *Stigm*: clavato-
turbinatum multilobum.

Filamenta nulla, *Antheræ* lineares medio
divisæ, utrinque subulatæ, fauce tubi
corollæ insertæ. *Fructus* ovalis cortice
carnoso, intus pulpâ vesiculis constante
farctus (5-ocularis?) polysperma.

CLASSIS *Icosandriæ Monogyniæ*. Affinis
Gardeniæ.

Tab. 17, 18. La Bergkias.

HOUEITE * () foliis pal-
matis quinque five septem-partitis, superne
ferratis; caule arboreo, floribus fascicu-
latis.

Descr.

* Nomina GALLICA Dni. Sonnerat huic plantæ, &
duabus aliis sunt prefixa, donec Botanici nomina
generica LATINA stabiliverint.

Descr. Cal : 5-dentatus. Cor : 5-petala.
Stam : 5. Anth : trilobæ. Styl : filiformis.
Stig : 2. Caps : ovalis multivalvis,
basi dehiscens ; Sem : plura subrotunda
lanâ involuta.

CLASSIS *Monadelphicæ Pentandriæ*.

Tab. 90, 91. La Houette.

LIMONIA (trifoliata) foliis crenatis alternis
petiolatis ternatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.

Descr. Folia ternata basi spinâ fortiori solitariâ,
folia ternata ovata subtus punctata ;
foliolum medium sæpius emarginatum.
Cal : 3-phyllus. Cor : 3-petala. Stam :
6. Styl : 1. Bacc : parva rubra pulpâ
subacidâ farcta, 1-locularis 2-sperma.

Citro Aurantio Sinenfi affinis. Non *Limonia trifoliata* Linnæi.

Tab. 63. Le Petit Citron doux.

MENICHEA () foliis alternis
ovato-lanceolatis, floribus spicatis.

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Descr.

Descr. *Cal*: 3-phyllus, superus, persistens;
Cor: 4-petala, calyci inserta. *Stam*:
 plura, calyci inserta. *Styl*: filiformis.
Stigm: simplex. *Fruet*: subovatus, car-
 nosus, 1-locularis. *Sem*: 1. striatum, o-
 leosum.

CLASSIS *Icosandriæ Monogyniæ*.

Tab. 92, 93. *Le Menichea Rosata*.

NUX-MOSCHATA () foliis
 alternis petiolatis, ovatis, acutis, supra
 glabris, subtus albidis. Fructu sphærico,
 lateraliter dehiscente.

(a) Fructû pyriformi, ad basin dehiscente.

(b) Fructû rugoso ovali, nuce inodoro;
 foliis subpedalibus.

Descr. *Cor*: 5-petala. *Stam*: plura. *Pist*:
 1. *Fruet*: carnosus sphæricus, pyriformis,
 & ovalis, 1-locularis. *Nux* solitaria
 reticulato-tunicata.

Obs. *Nux Moschata Mas*, & *Fæmina*, sunt
 solum varietates ejusdem arboris.

Tunica

Tunica reticulata Nucis Moschatæ *Macis* dicta, a quibusdam auctoribus malè *Flos* appellatur.

CLASSIS *Icosandriæ* (vel *Polyandriæ*) *Monogyniæ*.

Tab. 116, 117, 118. La Muscade.

PAGAPATE foliis oppositis ovatis, floribus solitariis.

Descr. Cal: superus 1-phyllus, 6-fidus persistens. Cor: 6-petala. Bacc: subglobosa, pulpâ vesiculis constante 15-locularis.

Obs. Genus medium inter *Punicas* & *Citros*, esse videtur.

CLASSIS *Icosandriæ* *Monogyniæ*

Tab. 10, 11. La Pagapate.

PALMA) foliis pinnatis, foliolis linearibus bifidis.

Descr. Masc: Cal: 6-phyllus. Cor: o.
Stam: 36. Spadix cylindricus.

f 2

Fem:

Pæm : *Cal* : 5-7 phyllus. *Cor* : o. *Frukt* :
sphæricus sub-2-locularis. *Flores* panicu-
lati

CLASSIS *Dioeciae Polyandriæ*.

Synonyma Auctorum ; *Coccus de Maldiva*
Offic : *Park* : *Theatr* : 1598.

Coccus de Maldiva, five *Nux Indica* ad ve-
nena celebrata. *Chab* : 28. *Raii Hist* :
ii. 1359.

Palma coccifera figurâ ovali *C. B. Pin* : 509.

The Maldiva Nut. *Dalei Pharmacologia*,
4to. Ed : 3^a. p. 270.

Tab. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. *Cototier de Mer*.

RHAMNUS () aculeis foli-
tariis recurvis, pedunculis corymbosis ax-
illaribus, floribus hexandris digynis ; fo-
liis cordato-ovatis serratis trinerviis, subtus
albis.

Desf.

Descr. Cal: 6-fidus. Cor: 6-petala. Stam: 6. Styl: & Stigm: 2. Bacc: drupacea 2-sperma.

Affinis Rhamno *Fujubæ*.

Tab. 94. La Manssanas.

THEOBROMA (Cacao) foliis ovatis alternis, nervosis, petiolatis, floribus sessilibus fasciculatis.

Descr. Cal: 5-phyllus. Cor: 5-petala. Pist: 1.

Tab. 61, 62. Le Cacao.

F I N I S.

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